

AN
ESSAY
ON
The Ancient and Modern Use of *Coats of Arms* 1745
ARMORIES;

SHEWING
Their Origin, Definition, and Division of them
into their several *Species*.

The Method of Composing them, and Mar-
shalling many Coats together in one Shield.
Illustrated by many Examples and Sculptures
of the Armorial Ensigns of Noble Families
in this and other Nations.

To which is added,
An INDEX explaining the Terms of Blazon made use
of in this ESSAY.

*In Perpetuum per Gloriam vivere
intelliguntur D. Justinian.*

By ALEXANDER NISBET Gent.

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T H E

P R E F A C E.

I Proposed some Years ago a large Treatise of Herauldry Speculative and Practical in Folio, as necessary for the Knowledge of that Science, and for publishing and preserving the Honourable Ensigns of the Ancient and Noble Families of the Kingdom; I am now to acquaint the World with the Difficulties which have obstructed that Design. First, My rashly publishing Proposals, that whoever advanc'd a Crown when he subscrib'd, should have a compleat Copy for Ten Shillings more at the Delivery of the Book; and being obliged to blazon all the Arms of our Nobility and Gentry, severals of them caused engrave their Arms on large Copper-Plate, and gave in long Memorials of their Families without contributing any further towards such an expensive Undertaking. And finding my Book would swell to a much greater Bulk than I had foreseen, and the Expence so great, that the Work could not be performed but with a great Deal of Loss; I was obliged to lay aside that Design: But after, by the Advice and Persuasion of some Ingenious and Curious Gentlemen, I was encouraged and prevailed upon to apply to the Parliament for an Assistance, the Work being of publick Use, and for the better effectuating it, to give a Specimen of my Knowledge in Herauldry: Upon

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my own Charges I published an Essay on additional Figures and Marks of Cadency, the most intricate Part of the Science, which has now been exposed to the publick View for many Years, and I may say without Vanity, that nothing of this Nature so perfect has been hitherto published. It's true in so small a Compass no Man can expect a compleat System of Herauldry, nor did I offer it as such, but as one Point of the Science, that by so doing I might prove my self capable of the whole: It has been approv'd of by the most knowing Heraulds in Britain, and particularly by Sir Henry St. George Garter King at Arms, which he was pleas'd to signify to me in his Letters; tho' in it I have shewn but a small Regard to the English Writers in Herauldry: However the Essay will speak for it self, some Copies of which are to be sold in Town, the Perusal whereof will be of Use for understanding the following Essay.

Upon my Application for the publick Assistance to enable me to go on with the Work, an Act of Parliament was made in my Favours for Two hundred and fifty Pounds Sterling, but the Fund whereout I was to have the Money became ineffectual by the Union, so that all Hopes of any such Assistance being over, I cool'd in the Design, and retired for some Years to the Country, there my natural Inclinations led me to digest my Collections and Observations on Herauldry into several Forms as I thought might be most instructive and pleasant to the Reader: Since I came to Town I have been advis'd to publish them Piece-meal by Subscriptions, the rather because if my numerous Collections and Observations do not come to Light in my own Time, they may become Useless, to the Loss not only of the Learned and Curious in general, but also of many Noble Families, whose ancient Blazons and other Documents of Honour, are in my Custody.

Upon which Reasons I consented again to Proposals, being naturally bent to serve my Country, and to give them an Essay
of

The P R E F A C E.

of Armories no less singular than the former Essay, and after a Method never followed by any before me.

First, Of the Origin of Armories, shewing, That as Hereditary Marks of Honour they were not known to the Romans nor other Nations before them, but had their first Appearance from the Goths and Vandals and other Northern Allies, and by Degrees they have grown up in several Periods of Ages to the Beauty and Perfection we now find them in.

Secondly, I have treated of their proper Definition and Division, which arise from the different Practices of different Ages, by laying aside their old Arms upon having Right to new Ones, and then again in a following Age by adding both old and new together upon the Account of Marriage, Offices, Alliances, Adoption, Patronage, Gratitude, Religion, Concessions of Arms, Noble Feus and Pretension to them, and those of Dominion: Where I give a Detail of the Arms of England till the Reign of King James I. of Great Britain.

Thirdly, The different Ways of Marshalling many Coats of Arms in one Shield according to their respective Rights of Precedency by Examples Foreign and Domestick.

Fourthly, I have added for the Readers better understanding an Alphabetical Index explaining the Terms of Herauldry used in this Essay, with an Alphabetical Table of the Families therein-mentioned.

Which being promised in my Proposals, I hope my Performance will please the ingenious Reader, and do Justice to the Undertaker, who has been also just to the Publick, and to me as to what was on his Part required.

I shall not say much in Commendation of this Essay; for tho' I should, every Reader will have his own Sentiments: But they may allow me to say, that none in Britain has ever as yet done the like upon this Subject.

As I sent my former Essay into the World, so I send the second, not as a complete System of Herauldry, nor do I offer either of them as such, nor both together; for the Body of Herauldry is large, consisting of many Parts, and the Two Essays are but Two Points of the Science, of greatest Difficulty and the greatest Use, which (I hope) the Reader will find sufficiently treated of. I hope this Performance will not only shew that I am capable to treat of all the other Parts of Herauldry, but will also be a Specimen of my Zeal for the Good and Honour of my Country, and the Honourable Families in it: And I may confidently say, That in Scotland there are very many Ancient and Noble Families, who have shined with Ensigns of Honour as eminently as in any of our neighbouring Nations, tho' of late we have become cheap with Foreigners as to Trade, Riches, and Honour.

Some Strangers to Herauldry, and altogether ignorant of it, have been displeased with my former Essay, because their Names were not there insert; and (no Doubt) they will be more displeased, when they don't find themselves in the Second Essay; and even some mentioned in the former, will not be satisfied that they are not again repeated in this: They cannot say that I have been unjust in omitting them, or that I am mercenary; for from them, nor any of those I mention in this and the former Essay, I neither received Money nor Favours, and never made it my Business to gain any Thing that Way. I write as a Gentleman without any such Design, and as a Herauld I follow close the Nature of the Subject I treat of, where many Arms of our Noble Families would not be suitable Examples; and besides, the small Bulk of this and the other Essay on Marks of Cadency would not allow me to insist upon all that were suitable: So that I was necessitate not to mention many Families for whom I have great Respect and near Relation, and even the Family I'm descended of, which has as much to say for its Antiquity and Honour as most of the original Families in the Nation; those I could not clap into this Essay upon the Heads I am treating about, as Marriage, Offices, Alliance, and Adoption,

on, &c. So that I must be excused until I publish the rest of the Parts of Herauldry, which I design with all Speed, if I mee with suitable Encouragement; and especially that long desired One, the True Art of Blazon, where I treat of all the Rules and Figures of Herauldry, in a more short and regular Way than ever has been done before; where I have Room enough for all the Armorial Bearings of our Ancient Families, who shall be advertised by Proposals, and have them inserted, if they please to apply.

In mentioning of Families domestick and foreign, I give no Precedency here to any: I bring Families in as I have done before, according as I think they are suitable Examples to the Rules and Figures I treat of.

I shall say nothing of my Stile, but that it is such as that my Meaning may be easily understood, which is all I aim at. If any think himself injur'd by any Mistake of mine about his Family, I desire he would not condemn me till he hear my Defences, and he shall have sufficient Satisfaction in the following Treatises.

There are some Errors which may be ascribed to the Oversight of the Printer, the most remarkable the Reader may easily help, and are here subjoined.

E R R A T A.

FOr *Mar* read *Kelly*, Page 85. Line 19. for *coloured* read *collared*, P. 105. L. 2. for *any* read *and*, P. 110. L. 3. for *Fig. 20.* read *Fig. 4.* P. 132. for *latinive* read *latinize*, P. 163. L. 22. for *Bunckles* read *Buckles*, P. 192. L. 11. for *created* read *erected*, P. 199. last Line. for *second* read *3d* as *second*, P. 214. L. 26. for *with* read *them*, P. 207. L. 20.

according as I think they are suitable examples to the persons
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Hic libris pertinent ad me Jac: Low

Of the Origin of A R M S.

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*Low & painter
1740*

Of the Origin of A R M S.



LL. Heraulds agree that *Arms* are Hereditary Marks of Honour, but have various Opinions about their Rise and Antiquity: Some ascribe them to *Adam* and his Children, and are not wanting to give Arms to *Noah* and his Sons, and confidently to the Children of *Israel* when they went out of *Egypt*, building upon the Second Chapter of the Book of *Numbers*, with the Prophecies of *Jacob* and *Moses*, which may be seen represented on the Frontispices of some Bibles, whose Blazons I pass over.

Some take the Hieroglyphicks of the *Egyptians* for Arms, and these not being Military enough; others again ascribe the Rise of Arms to *Alexander the Great*, (who carried a *Lion Rampant* on his Banner) and to the Figures which he caused his Soldiers paint upon their Shields, as Marks of their honourable Atchievements.

But since *Greece* abounded with Images and symbolical Figures, others are still unsatisfied, and travel to another Country as far as the Siege of *Troy*, to find them out; and here they back their Opinion with many Passages out of *Pindar*, *Homer* and *Virgil*, other Poets and Historians, as *Agamemnon's Lion*, *Ulysses's Giant*, *Typhon vomiting Fire*, and *Hector's Lions Combatant*: Whilst others who are not so

fond of Knight Errantry abandon this Field of Fables, and ascribe the Rise of Arms to the Roman Standards, which had an *Eagle*, sometimes the *Minotaur*, *Horse*, *Beaver*, with other Devices, which were abolished by *Caius Marius*, the *Eagle* excepted, which *Julius Caesar*, and other succeeding Emperors continued to carry. *Albertus Munetius* affirms *Augustus* to have been the First who gave a Beginning to Arms, in distinguishing by the Colours of their Cloaths, which (he says) were those received in the Science of *Herauldry*.

Many Learned *Heraulds* are of Opinion, that Arms owe their Rise and Beginning to the Light of Nature, and give Instances of several Figures made use of, both by the Ancient and Modern Inhabitants not only of this, but likewise of the new discovered World, as *Josephus Accosta*, and *Edward Bolton* an *Englishtman*, in his *Elements of Armouries*.

'Tis true, when Mankind increased and grew numerous, some sort of Marks to distinguish them were necessary; for, as the Learned say, *Hominem ab homine distinguere, & variis discriminari Nominibus & Signis Labor fuit primoribus Parentum, & pullulantis orbis Negotium.*

Neither can Military Marks be younger than *Mars* himself, since without Tokens and Signs, no Martial Discipline could be exercised, nor can the Antiquity of the *Egyptian* Hieroglyphicks be questioned, and those distinguishing Notes, military Marks, and symbolical Figures used upon Shields, Head-pieces, Standards and Pennons of the *Jews*, *Egyptians*, *Greeks*, *Romans*, and other ancient Nations. Yet still they were not *Hereditary Marks of Honour* transmitted from Father to Son, nor were they ever regulated to the Titles and Rules of *Armories*, being only mere personal Devices, which Men took up and laid aside at their Pleasure. And the very Poets and Historians to whom they fly for Shelter tell us so, that *Agamemnon* at one Time carried the Head of a *Lion*, at another Time a *Gorgon*, and sometimes a *Dragon*; and if we look to the *Romans*, we find *Augustus* with the
Image

Image of *Alexander the Great*, and at other Times with the Sign of *Capricorn*, the *Glob*, the *Helm of a Ship*, and frequently with an *Anchor* and *Dolphin*: Thus all that can be alledged out of *Homer*, *Euripides*, and others, of their Heroes bearing Arms, proves them no more than personal Devices, or the handsome Flourishes of an happy Fancy, natural to good Poets.

Whate'er Figures or Ornaments these Poets trim the Shields and Helmets of their Heroes with, to distinguish them in Battle, we see them always such as were most in use, and most fashionable at that Time the Poets wrote. Hence it is that we find *Ariosto*, and other modern Writers, give more regular Arms to *Roger* and *Reinald*, than any of those that wrote some Ages before them; and the Arms given to King *Arthur* of *Britain* were more congruous to the present Rules of *Herauldry*, than those of the more ancient Historians and Poets, because that History or Romance was publish'd when Arms were more regular, certain, and fixed than they were in that King's Reign. The Author of that Piece gives also Arms to this King's Knights of the Round Table, among whom is one *Augustus* King of *Scotland*, who, he says, carried for Arms, *Argent, a Lion Rampant Gules within a double Tressure of the same*, which could not be assign'd to any of our Scots Kings then, for *Achais* was the First of them that is said to have got the *Double Tressure*, as the Badge of the League between him and *Charles the Great* of *France*, who lived several Hundreds of Years after King *Arthur*.

It may evidently appear that Figures and Military Marks have almost always been in Use on Banners, Surcoats and Shields, yet 'tis always deny'd that they were Arms, *Hereditary Marks of Honour*, even with the *Romans*, for which I mention that Saying of *Virgil*,

Ense levis nudo parmaque inglorius alba.

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Which proves that at that Time such as had not signaliz'd themselves by some gallant Action, had not the Privilege of bearing a Devise or Military Mark, and 'tis certain this had been a fruitless Custom or Law, had the Marks and Devises of their Ancestors been Hereditary.

I confess those who mention Arms to be as old as the Roman Common-Wealth, seem to have some Shew of Reason on their Side, because with them some Devises on their Shields and Military Instruments were then used successively by Father and Son, and so downward, for Instance they give us the Family of the *Corvini*, who bore a *Raven* or *Corbie* (as we call it) for their Crest, according to that of *Silius Italicus*.

*Corvinus Phœbea sedet cui casside fulva,
Ostentans ales proavita Insignia pugnae.*

But still this *Corbie* was no more than an Ornament, which represents a Combat of one of his Ancestors, from which they had the Name *Corvinus*, because during the Action a *Raven* lighted on his Head; had it been otherwise, I mean Arms of the Family, the Poet would have call'd it *Insigne proavorum*. What others alledge out of *Suetonius*, *Caligula Vetera familiarum insignia, Nobilissimo cuique ademit, Torquato, Torquem, Cincinnato Crinem & Pompeio stirpis antiquæ, magni Cognomen*: Imports no more than that *Caligula* being displeased with the Grandeur of these Families, commanded to take from their Images or Statues, as that of *Torquatus* the Collar or Chain that he took from one of the *Gaules*, and from that of *Cincinnatus* the Tuft of Hair which that brave Roman had spoiled of one of the Enemies of the Romans, and likewise ordered the Epithet *Great* to be defaced in the Inscription of the Statue of *Pompey*; the Word *Great* makes it evident, that the other Marks the Collar and Hair, were not Hereditary ones as Arms; otherwise the Author had

had express'd himself thus, That *Caligula* caused the Chain to be taken from the *Torquati* and the Tuft of Hair from the *Cincinnati*, and not simply from *Torquatus* and *Cincinnatus*.

But it seems he very well knew that these Marks of Trophies were common both to the Noble and Ignoble, and no other Figures were Signs of Hereditary Honour, but the Images or Statues of their Ancestors, which he could not deprive them of, but of particular Marks of pretended Trophies unpleasant to himself.

I suppose it will not be amiss, if in this Place I should put my Reader in Mind that among many other Divisions of the People of *Rome*, we find them divided into that of *Nobiles*, *Novi*, and *Ignobiles*; and that the Distinction of Persons was taken from the Right of using Images, or Statues, an Honour only granted to such whose Ancestors or themselves had born some Office, Curule, *Ædile*, Censor, *Prætor*, or Consul, he who had the Images or Statues of his Ancestors was termed *Nobilis*, he who had only his own was called *Novus* (the same with our Upstart the first of a new Family that obtains a Coat of Arms) and he who had neither his own nor those of his Father's, went under the Name of *Ignobilis*, as those with us who have no Right to Armorial Bearings, thus I find their *Jus Imaginum* the same with our Right of carrying Arms.

It was a Custom with the *Romans* that were *Nobiles*, to have the Statues of their Ancestors, made of Wood, Brass, Marble, &c. and sometimes in Wax-work, painted on the Face to represent with more Exactness (as *Polybius* observes) and were dress'd according to the Quality of their Persons represented, if they had been *Consuls*, with the *Prætexta* or long White Robe edged with Purple, if they were *Censors*, their Robes were Purple, if they had triumphed, their Habit had Gold Flowers; they were likewise adorned with the *Fasces* or Bundle of Rods, their Axes and other Marks of their

their Magistracy, and with the Spoiles taken from the Enemy, these Statues were kept in their Courts in a Cabinet of Wood (from whence our *Cabinet of Arms* and *Ambries* where the several Pieces of Honour of the Nobility are kept) upon solemn Days the Presses or Cabinets were set open, and the Statues ornamented, and set out to View in the Court just before the Porch, and Gates (as now the Nobility and Gentry have their Coat of Arms or Armorial Bearings cut in Stone or painted in Escutcheons over their Gates) that the People might behold their Merit and Bravery, and as *Valerius Maximus* observes, that a cowardly and insignificant Posterity was perpetually upbraided by these Noble Figures, which did as it were tell them how unworthy they were of the Advantage of their brave Ancestors. When any of the Family died, they were not only so exposed, but they were also carried before the Corps at the Funeral as Ensigns of Nobility, this *Hermanus Hermes* observes in his *Fasciculus Juris publici*, Pa. 800. and *Basil Kennet* in his *Rome Antiqua Notitia*, tells us the Romans brought forth their Images at the Funerals of him who had *Jus Imaginum*, and from this came the Custom of succeeding Ages to carry at the Funerals of great Men their Ensigns of Honour, with the Armorial Bearings of their Families from whom they descended, which by our Practice on *Funeral Escutcheons* are call'd *Quarters* or *Branches*, of which in another Place. All that can be concluded from such Variety of Opinions (which I have but overly mentioned) concerning the Origin of Arms, is that symbolical Representations have been used in all Ages in the Field, for Distinction's sake, and that *Shield*, *Helmets*, *Back* and *Breast*, and the *Surcoats* worn over them have had such ornamental Figures engraven or painted upon them, and that these have been wrought into *Colours* and *Standards*; but then if we look upon them in these ancient Ages, we must say, that these Distinctions were only *Ornamental* and not *Hereditary Marks* or *Badges* of Nobility, for among all the

the Remains of their Triumphal Arches, Tombs, Temples and other Monuments of their Antiquity, there is no Appearance of Escutcheons of Arms, notwithstanding there are some Figures cut in formal Shields, which were to be seen upon Trajan's and Antoninus's Pillars: *Augustus* and the succeeding Emperors, ordered Images or Representations upon their Souldiers Shields, but then one Figure served for a whole Company, and sometimes for a whole Legion.

To conclude then, if the *Romans* had known Arms and this Science, certainly we had received from them the Terms of that Art, but on the contrary, we find them in *Gothick* and old *French* Words, which the ancient Writers of this Science in *Latine* put in a barbarous *Latine* Dress, and the modern Writers latinize them, according to the Conceptions they have of the Significations of these Figures, which they often express by Circumlocutions, not agreeable to the nice Rules of *Blazon*, so 'tis evident enough the *Romans* knew not Arms, nor any Art about them.

We may date then the Origin of Arms as Hereditary Marks of Honour, soon after the Subversion of the Roman Empire by the *Goths* and *Vandals*, who sunk many Liberal Arts and Sciences, but gave Birth and Life to *Herauldry*, placing it in the Room of *Fus Imaginum*, which was made up of the Figures of Animals, Vegetables, and of other Things suitable to their Genius, for Distinction in Time of Battle, for *Ex iis quibus quisque magis delectatur, qualis etiam ipse sit cognoscatur*. Thus the Strong and Magnanimous carried *Lions*, *Bears*, *Wolves*, &c. and such as took Pleasure in Wit and Craft, carried *Serpents*, *Dogs*, and other Figures agreeable. This being the Practice of the Conquering *Goths*, it was afterwards thro' the Ambition of some, and virtuous Desire of others, continued to represent their Progenitors, as well by carrying the Marks of their Honour, as by bearing their Names, and enjoying their Fortunes; which Natural Figures being cast in a Form by Rules, their Position, Disposition,

position, Situation and Colours became hereditary and fixed within the *Shield*, an Ensign of Honour from which the Titles *Scutifer* and *Efcuyr* became honourable Titles to distinguish them from these of an inferior Rank; so that these Ensigns were also desired by others (besides those of the Military Employment) who justly thought they merited no less of their Prince by the Service they had performed in their *Civil Capacities*, than others did by their *Military Achievements*, upon which many *Devises* were continued and formed into *Arms*, and so gave Growth to *Armories*.

The ancient Devise of Rome, *S P Q R*. became the Arms of that City, being placed *Bend-ways* between two *Cotises* Or, in a *Blue Field*. *Three Legs of Men* the Devise of the *Sicilians*, the ancient Possessors of the *Isle of Man*, became that Isle's Arms, and are still carry'd by all those who pretend a Descent from that Island, or Right to it; and a *Lark*, the Devise of a Roman Governour of *Austria*, became the Armorial Figure of that Country, now called, *The Arms of Austria Ancient*. It may be easily made appear, that many of the Armorial Ensigns of Kingdoms, Cities and old Families are formed out of their ancient *Devises*, but since I am not here to insist upon the Rise of particular Arms, I forbear to give further Instances, but proceed to the Growth of Arms in general.

As is before said, that the *Goths* and their Northern Allies brought in the Use of Arms, so did they the *Feudal Law*, with which Arms begun and grew up, which is evident by many Armorial Figures of old Families representing the Acknowledgments and Services they were obliged to perform to their *Over-Lords* and Superiors, as *Roses*, *Cinquesoils*, *Spur-ravels*, *Bows* and *Arrows*, *Hunting-horns*, *Ships*, &c. upon which Account such Figures are frequent in *Armories* all Europe over. With us I shall only mention Two or Three: *Pennycook* of That-ilk, an Old Family in *Mid-Lothian*, carried, Or, a *Fess* between *Three Hunting-horns* Sable,

Sable, Stringed Gules, who by their ancient Tenor of Holding their Lands, they were obliged once a Year to attend in the Forrest of *Drumsliech* (the common Muir of *Edinburgh*, now call'd *Barrowmuir*) to give a Blast of an Horn at the King's Hunting; and therefore *Sir John Clark of Pennycook* has for Crest, a Man blowing a Horn, with this Motto, *Free for a Blast*; because his Holding is the same with that of the *Pennycooks* of That-ilk, the former Proprietors of these Lands. The old Barons of the Countries of *Arran* and *Lorn*, were obliged to furnish a Ship in Time of War to the King, as their old Charters bear, *Reddendo unam Navim viginti Remorum*, upon which Account they carry Ships or *Lymphads*, which are still continued by the Possessors of these Countries, as Feudal Arms. Of which afterwards.

In the Reign of King *Charles the Great* of France, Arms were of great Esteem, for which see *Favins's Theatre of Honour*, and *Bartholomeus Shasa* in his *Catalogue of the Glory of the World*; who say, that, that King not only constituted the Twelve Peers of France, but regulated the Use of Arms, and that *Charlemaign* gave Arms to Pope *Leo III.* which they say are to be seen on the Remains of the ancient Refectory of *St. John de Lateran*. *M. Alfonius Ciaconius Biacensis*, an Italian, in his Treatise of the *Lives and Manners of the Popes and Cardinals*, (which is in the Library of the College of *Edinburgh*) where such of the Popes that had *Armorial Ensigns*, gives them engraven in that Treatise, beginning with Pope *Felix III.* Anno 487. and then of several others, vouched from Monuments and Records: And when he comes to Pope *Leo III.* whose Arms he gives us, being Six Roses disposed Orle-ways, which *Insignia gentilitia* (says he) *Leonis Pa. 3. Rom. in Patriarchio Lateranensi in Aula Caroli Magni*; and so tells us of the Arms of other Popes his Successors, where they were to be found. All the French Writers of the Actions of those Ages tell us, that, that Great King, besides others, honoured the *Friselanders*

and Scots with Ensigns of Honour for their good Services in his Wars.

I shall only mention here that Royal Additament, the Double Tressure flower'd with Flower-de-lisses, the Badge and Memorial of that Famous and Ancient Alliance between Charlemain and Achais King of Scotland, begun in the Year 792. which for many Ages continued entire till of late; the Tressure Flowerie encompasses the Lyon of Scotland, to show that he should defend the Flower-de-lisses, and these to continue a Defence to the Lion, the ancient Imperial Ensign of Scotland since Fergus I.

Bonarventura Strachan, in his Manuscript, (a Copy of which is in the Lawyers Library in Edinburgh) says, the Kings of Scotland had of Old for their Imperial Ensign, Or, a Lion Rampant Gules; afterwards, in Memory of the League with France, the Double Tract or Tressure flowered with Lillies the Armorial Figures of France, were added in the Banner of Scotland: For this he cites Arnoldus Ubion an ancient Writer, who in his Book entitled, *Additiones ad Lignum Vitæ*, says, *Leonem rubeum in aurea planiti primum esse Regum Scotorum Stemma, Leonem vero cum Liliis circumpositis Stemma secundum.*

The Antiquity of our Imperial Ensign, and the League with Charlemain, are so fully instructed, by our own and Foreign Writers, Ancient and Modern, that I need not insist by adding a long Catalogue of Authors, but recommend the Curious to Sir George Mackenzie's *Science of Herauldry*, and to Sir Robert Sibbald M. D. his *Answer to a Letter of the Bishop of Carlisle about the same*, Anno 1704.

For the better understanding of the Antiquity, Progress, and Improvement of *Armories*, as we now have them, I shall mention here Two grand Occasions, which were *Tournaments* and *Croisades*.

Tournaments are described, *Solemn Meetings at great Festivals, where Nobles and Gentlemen performed martial Exercises*

exercises by Combating together in Desport. These military Exercises began in Germany, in the Beginning of the Tenth Century: Some, say they were in Use in France long before that Time, into which none were admitted but such as were truly Noble, and had Armorial Ensigns, as is evident from the French, German and English Writers. Favin out of *Franciscus Modius's Pandectæ Triumphales*, tells us, That the Emperor Henry surnamed the Bird, Duke of Saxony, in the Year 936. decreed to bring in *Justs* and *Tournaments* by solemn Ordinances, and gave Commandment that the *Palatine* of the *Rhine* and the Duke of *Bavaria* should give in Writing Laws for regulating those Meetings; which they accordingly digested into Twelve Articles, in Imitation of these of France. By one of these Articles it was decreed, That no Man should be admitted into these *Festivals of Arms* who was not a Gentleman of Armories, and of Noble Descent. *Sagar Novie* King of Arms in England, in his Treatise of Honour Military and Civil, Lib. 3. tells us the same, that none could be admitted into these military Exercises but Gentlemen well-born, and who carried the Arms of their Ancestors.

Tournaments, *Justings*, *Hastiludes*, *Tiltings*, being the same military Exercises were used thro' all Europe. Favin gives Account of 37 *Tournaments* solemnized in Germany; *John Stow*, in his *Survey of London*, gives us several solemnized there, and the forementioned *Sagar* gives an Account of some, and of one held by King *Edward III.* where King *David II.* of Scotland carried the Honour and Prize. I have met with severals solemnized with us, Three by King *William* at *Roxburgh*, *Edinburgh* and *Stirling*, and another by *Alexander III.* at the Marriage of his Son at the Castle of *Roxburgh*; and several others afterwards, which I forbear here to mention, or treat of their *Forms* or *Ceremonies*, (till another Occasion) which gave Rise to the trimming of Shields of Arms with *Coronets*, *Helmets*, *Mantlings*,
B 2 Crests

Crests and *Supporters*, of which particularly in another Treatise.

'Tis evident, that *Arms* were in use before *Tournaments*; for by the Laws of their Institution, none were admitted into these military Exercises but such as were truly Noble, and carried the Armorial Ensigns of their Progenitors.

As for *Croisades*, or the Expeditions to the Wars in the Holy Land against the *Infidels*, they gave Occasion of bearing several hitherto unknown Figures in Arms, such as the *Bezants*, *Marilets*, *Alerions*, but especially an indefinite Number of *Crosses*, which are to be seen in Arms thro' Europe; for those who undertook these Expeditions receiv'd from the Hands of Bishops and Priests little Crosses made of Cloath or Taffeta, which they sowed on their Garments, for which these Expeditions were called *Croisades*. The First of them began in the Year 1096. in which almost all Christian Nations engaged, and took upon them the *Cross*, as their way of speaking was then; the Forms and Fashions of it could not but be as various as Fancy could invent, to difference many Companies of different Nations, which became to many of them afterwards their *Armorial Figures*, to these who had no *Arms* formerly, and even to these who had *Old Arms*, and disused them for the Love they bore to the *Cross*.

I shall give a few Instances of the last, for the Antiquity and Progress of *Armories*; there is extant a Collection of Arms of those who went to the Holy Land, by the Advice of Claremont, (as Menestrier tells us) who lived under Pope Urban II. Farin in his *Theatre of Honour*, gives us a particular List of those who changed in the Three successive Expeditions to the Holy War, amongst whom are these, Godfrey de Bullogne Duke of Lorrain, principal Leader of the First *Croisade*, carried for his Arms a *Hart Gules*, but after the taking of Jerusalem, he took *Three Alerions on a Bend*, to represent the Three Birds which he shot with an Arrow off a Tower at the Siege of Jerusalem, which are
to

to this Day in Honour of him, continued for the modern Arms of that Dutchy. *Baldwin of Cologne* carried *Pallee of Six, Argent and Sable*, but being in the *Croisade Gonsalomer*, i. e. Standard-bearer to the Church took a *Gonsannon* (the Ensign of the Church) of Three Pendants *Gules, fringed Or*: *Hugh Aymont Count of Tholose* left his Paternal Arms, *Gules, a Ram Argent horned Or*, but when in the Holy Land he was made Prince of *Antioch*, took for his Armorial Figure, a *Cross Clechee*, and *Pometee Or*. *Cambden* in his Book entitled, *The Remains of Britain*, tells us many Arms were altered in the Expeditions to the Holy War, and the same may be said to have been done with us, of which some Instances will occur afterwards, when I speak of the change of Arms.

By these *Croisades* the Practice of Arms was much improved all *Europe* over, and gave an Encrease of various Forms of Crosses and other Figures before-mentioned, which has made some look no further back, but ascribe the Origin of Armories to the *Croisades*.

Some will have the Rise of Arms much later than the Date I have given them, bringing the first Custom of their carrying from the *Croisades*, because (say they) their Practice is no sooner to be found upon Tombs and Monuments of the Dead (as in *Mr. Collier's Dictionary*, and in the Supplement to it) that *Clement the Fourth* was the first Pope that had Arms upon his Tomb, *An. 1268*, and that if there are any Monuments that appear more ancient than the Tenth or Eleventh Century with Arms upon them, it will be found, if the Matter is well examined, that they have been repaired or new made.

And as for Seals with Arms upon them, they tell us there that the eldest Seal to be found is that of *Robert le Frison* Earl of *Flanders*, affix'd to an Instrument, dated 1072.

Upon Coins Arms are much later, the first they instance, are upon these of *Philip de Valois*, coined in the Year 1366, with

with the Shield of the Royal Arms of *France*: And lastly, they say, That Arms could be no sooner than *Sirnames*, which were not known till the Tenth Century, and the ancientest Arms being *Rebuses* or *Parlantes*, that is speaking ones, which express the Owner's Sirname, could be no sooner.

To which I shall answer, first in General, and then in Particular.

It is strange that Arms, known to be Military Marks of Honour for the Field should be sought after for their first Practice on Domestick and Civil Things, and not on Military Instruments, such as the *Shield*, *Surcoat*, *Ensigns*, *Standards*, and *Banners*, from which Arms have their Being and Names.

These Military Instruments indeed were not sufficient of themselves upon the Account of the Defect of their Nature, being of *Linen* or *Taffetta*, of no long Endurance, so could not be handed down to Posterity with their Figures; wherefore some Ages after, their Representations were placed on Tombs and Seals as more lasting Monuments to perpetuate them, and their Use, and such was before the Time condescended on.

To the Instance of *Clement* the Fourth being the first Pope that had Arms on his Tomb, I shall here mention another of more Antiquity, viz. The Arms of Pope *Leo* the Third, which *Charle-maign* gave to him, and are to be seen, as *Filibert Campaneil* tells us, on the Remains of the ancient Refectory of *St. John de Lateran* in *Rome*, and as *M. Alfonso Ciaconius* before-mentioned gives us the same, with several others, other two of which I shall here briefly mention, viz. Pope *Honorius* the First, in the Year 622, has for his Arms *Azur a Cross patee Argent*, as on the Chapel or Closet of *S. Anetis*, the Words of our Author are, *Ex abside S. Anetis, Honorii. 1. Papæ Insigne habetur*, and Pope *John* the Fourth, in 639, *Venantii Filius ex codice Cæsario*,

Casario, *Quarterly Gules and Or*; and beside, he gives their *Insignia Pia* made up of the Letter P. surmounted with a Cross interlaced and accompanied with the Initial Letters of the Popes Names, for which see his Book in the Library of the College of Edinburgh.

For the Antiquity of Arms upon Seals, I shall not trouble my Reader here with a Numeration of Antiquaries, but only mention two, the Learned *Selden* in his Titles of Honour, *Lib. 2. Chap. 2.* says, That we meet with Golden Seals of the French Kings and Wax ones of the Subjects between the Years 600 and 700, fashioned with Escutcheons and Coats of Arms. And *Beckmannus* in his *Notitia Dignitatum. Rom. Imp. Dissert. 6. Cap. 3.* tells us the ancient Kings of France had on their Seals formal Shields of Arms as now used; his Words are,

Non solum Pippini Regis & Sigiberti sed Dagaberti etiam Chartas plures Aureis Sigillis roboratas, & quod magis est scuta in Sigillis exhibentes juxta regulas bodierne facialium Scholæ insignita.

As for the first Instance they give us of a Seal, with a Shield of Arms upon it, being that of *Robert le Frison's*, there seems to be two of more Antiquity than his, belonging to the Earls of *Flanders* his Predecessors, which are to be found also in that elaborate Treatise *De Sigillis Comitum Flandriæ* by the learn'd and ingenious *Olivarius Uredius*, who gives us, First, An Impression of the Seal of *Arnulphus* the Great, Earl of *Flanders*, affixed (not appended) to an Instrument, in the Year 941, upon which is his Image and a Shield hanging about his Neck inclining to his right Hand, charged with a Figure, which Antiquity had defaced, so that our Author could not discover it upon the principal Seal, but gives some faint Marks of it, on the Impression, with this Description, *Adhæret affixum Sigillum scuto in Brachium dextrum e Collo dependente, quoniam vero id Symbolo insigni-*
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tum fuerit pro vetustate non apparet; yet here was a Shield charged with a Figure, tho' defaced.

The next Impression of a Seal this Author gives us is that of *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders*, appended by a *Label* to an Instrument in the Year 1034, of an Equestrian Form, after the Fashion of other Princes in *Europe*, having a Man on Horseback, and upon his left Arm, a Shield, cast back, so that the inner Side of the Shield is only seen, and the Figure on the outer Side absconded, which if he had been made to carry the Shield right before him, it's not to be doubted, but the *Lyon* of *Flanders* would have been as well seen as that *Lyon* on his Successors *Robert le Frison* his Seal, Anno 1072, who is made to carry his Shield right before him, and he had not been mentioned the first who had a Seal of Arms of *Flanders*. Our Author likewise tells us that such Persons are deceiv'd who assert that *Philip* Earl of *Flanders* was the first that took a *Lyon* for the Arms of *Flanders*, when he was one of the *Croisade* to the Holy Land, and the *Lyon* for *Flanders* was long in Use before that Time, for *Robert le Frison*, before mentioned, carried the *Lyon* seventy Years before that Time, as also *Philip* carried the *Lyon* sixteen Years before, he went to the Holy Land, and for Assurance, our Author tells us he had these Seals in his Custody, which he gives us affixed to Instruments in his before-mentioned Treatise.

I presume there may be two Mistakes thro' Inadvertency, that have made some assert that Arms were no sooner on Seals than the Eleventh Century: The first, I conceive, was in not adverting to the Distinction, which some Antiquaries give of *Sigillum Imaginis* and *Sigillum Armorum*; for great Men of old had two different Seals, one with their Image, and another with their Arms, sometimes using the one, and sometimes the other. *Alexander* the first of that Name King of *Scotland*, Son of King *Malcolm Canmore*, ends his Charter of Foundation of the Church of *Scoon* (Sir *James Dalrymple's* Collections, Pag. 373.) thus, *Ego Alexander Dei Gratia Rex*

Rex Scotorum propria Manu hac confirmo & Sigillo mea Imaginis hac confirmo. Here he would not have mentioned the Seal of his Image if he had not used sometimes the Seal of his Arms, which two afterwards were joined in one Seal which made a *Face* and *Reverse*.

Amongst the Seals of the old Earls of *Dumbar* (*penes Comitem de Morton*) I have seen one of *Patrick* Earl of *Dumbar* appended to a Charter of his about the Year 1223, where upon the one Side he is represented on Horseback, and the Legend round it, *Sigillum Patricii Comitis de Dumbar*, and on the other, or *Reverse*, was the Impression of a triangular Shield with Arms, and the Legend round it, *Sigillum Armorum*.

The Popes had likewise two Sorts of Ensigns, as *Ciaconius Biacensis* before-mentioned gives us, *Insignia Pia* and *Insignia Gentilitia*, the first are made up of Characters, such as a *P.* for *Pontifex*, surmounted of a Cross and accompanied with the initial Letters of the Popes Names; and the other *Insignia Gentilitia*, which consisted of the Heraldriack Figures of their Families, which both Ensigns are placed in Oval Cartuches, according to the Custom of the *Italians*. The Antiquity of these two Sorts of Ensigns of the Popes I have mentioned before in some Instances, and these, no Doubt, were on different Seals which the Popes made use of on different Occasions, sometimes the one, and sometimes the other, as the secular Princes did sometimes with their *Sigillum Imaginis* and *Sigillum Armorum*, when on distinct Seals, before they were joined upon one Seal to make a *Face* and *Reverse*.

The other Mistake, and that right common, proceeded also from not adverting to the Fashion or the Posture of the Man on Horseback on Seals, in holding his Shield on his left Arm, from the Beginning of the Eleventh Century to the Middle of the Twelfth, which Fashion was by making the Man to cast back his left Arm with the Shield, so that the

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Concave or inner Side of it was only seen, and the Figures on the Convex or outer Side were absconded; which Posture was not only used in *Flanders*, but even by the *French* and *Normands* in *England* and with us about the foresaid Times: For which see *Olivarius Uredius*, and *Sandford's* Genealogical History of *England*, which gives us the Seals of the *Norman William* the Conqueror, in the same Posture with these of his Sons: His I shall here describe. He is represented in one Side of his Seal in a Throne, holding a Sword by his right Hand, and by his left an Imperial Globe; on the other Side he is represented armed at all Points on Horseback, holding a Spear with a *Pennon* by his right Hand, and on his left Arm a *Shield*, the Convex or inner Side next to the Sight by the casting back of the Arm, as the Fashion then was; so that the Figures on the outside of the *Shield* are not seen, his Sons and Successors *William Rufus* and *Henry* the First have their *Shields* so, the Man in the same Posture on their Seals, given us by *Sandford*, so that others would conclude (not adverting, that in the Tenth Century no such Fashion was used, but the Man carry'd his *Shield* of Arms right before him) that Arms were not in Use on Seals in *England* till the Return of *Richard* the First from the Holy Land, who had on his Seal a Man on Horseback, with a *Shield* in the ordinary ancient Posture, charged with three *Leopards*, and say that these are the proper Arms of *England* then assumed by the said King, and not these of *Normandy* and *Aquitain*; but more of this in the Detail of the Arms of *Britain*.

The Seals of Arms of our Kings, which the curious Mr. *James Anderson* has collected and caused to be finely engraven, have their Equestrian Sides after the same Fashion with those before-mentioned, making the Man on Horseback to cast back his left Arm, with the *Shield*, so that the inner-side of the *Shield* is only seen, and the Arms on the outer-side absconded; and this Posture of the Man on our Kings Seals continued from the Middle of the Eleventh Century till the Thirteenth, that

that on the Equestrian Side of the Seal of *Alexander* the Third he is represented on Horseback, with a Shield on his left Arm right before, so that the *Arms* are fully seen, being, a *Lyon Rampant* within a double Tressure, flowered and counterflowered with *Flower de Lifes*; will any concludethen, that our Kings had no Arms before *Alexander* the Third's Reign, because they were not seen upon his Predecessors Seals, by the Fashion of casting back the Arm with the Shield, and that *Alexander* who carried his Shield right before, was the first of our Kings that ~~was~~ *was*. But to proceed,

As for the Use of Arms on Coins, we find it long before that Practice of *Philip de Valois*; *Olivarius Uredius* in his fore-cited Treatise, tells us, That he had sixteen Pieces of Silver Coins of *William* Earl of *Flanders* Anno 1127, which had Shields of Arms, he gives us the Impression of two of them in his said Treatise, which I here describe: On the one Side is a Man in Armour, holding in his right Hand a Sword, and upon his left Arm, a *Shield Gironee* of Eight, and on the other Side a Cross: The other Piece of Coin has a Man also, in Armour holding a Sword, and on his left Arm a Shield charged with a *Lyon Rampant*, the Armorial Figure of *Flanders*, and on the other Side of the Coin a *Cross Lozengee cantoned with four Cinquefoils*; in Sir *Alexander Balfour's* Collections of Coins and Medals, there was a Gold Coin of one of the *Alexanders* Kings of *Scotland* (which was given in to him by the Right Honourable *Charles* Earl of *Home*, which his Lordship was pleased to acquaint me with) upon which was a Shield with the Arms of *Scotland*, there are to be seen in the Collections of Coins and Medals, by Mr. *James Sutherland* in the Lawyers Library in *Edinburgh*, a Piece of Gold coined by King *Robert* the First, who began his Reign 1306, upon which are the Arms of *Scotland* in a formal triangular Shield, *timbred with an open Crown*, and on the other Side is *St. Andrew* expanded on his Cross, between two *Flower-de-lifes*, with this Circumscription round, *Dominus*

Protector & Liberator meus. There's another Gold Coin of King Robert the II. with the Shield of Arms of Scotland on the one Side, and St. Andrew on the other, with this Circumscription, *Christus regnat, Christus vincit, Christus imperat*: These are sufficient to show that Arms were as anciently on Coins with us, as with others, who would bring the first Use of Arms from Coins and Seals, whose Origin can no more be taken from such Things, than now from Coaches.

As to their other Argument, That *speaking Arms* are the most ancient ones, and came in no sooner than *Sirnames*, which began about the Tenth Century. It is answered, That *Canting Arms* or *Parlantes* are not the oldest, and *Arms* were long in use before *Sirnames*, to distinguish Families and their Descendants, for which they were called the *ancient silent Names*, and many *Sirnames* were taken from the Owners Arms, and for which they were called *speaking Arms*, as Sir John Fern tells us in his *Glory of Generosity*, Pag. 230. That Hugh the first Earl of Chester, because he carried the Head of a Wolf on his Shield of Arms, was surnamed *Deloup*, from *Lupus* a Wolf; and Roger Malmes (a Baron as ancient as the Conquest of England) had that *Sirname*, because he carried for Arms *Azure Three sinister Hands Argent*, and so of many others. The forecited Beckmanus says, that the Nobility of Sweden have most of their *Sirnames* of late from their ancient Armorial Figures, whose Words follow in Dissert. II. Cap. 3. *Olim Nobilitatem Suedicam rarissime Cognomina usurpasse præter patronimica, sed inde non levis perturbatio veterum Familiarum nepotibus relicta fuit, ejus evitandi gratia; Nobiles nunc ab insignibus Cognomina sumunt.*

Rebuses or *Canting Arms* (say some) are never presumed to be Noble, (far less then, to be the Ancientest) because it is presum'd, that if the Bearers had done any generous Action which deserved Arms, they had never recurr'd to their Names. This Rule holds not still true, says Sir George Mackenzie, in

in his *Science of Herauldry*, Pa. 5. for of Old some Men got their Lands as a Reward of great Actions, and *Sirnames* came not in Mode with us till King *Malcolm Canmore*, and then many took their *Sirnames* from the Land they possess'd, and suited their Arms to their Names, to the End it might be known that they were Heritors of such Places; for which Cause likewise we find that Chiefs of Families are ordinarily of *That-ilk*, i. e. with us, that their Names and Lands are the same.

Since I am speaking here of *Sirnames*, it will not be improper to show that the Hereditary Practice of *Sirnames* to all the Issue of Families, was not so soon with us as some think.

'Tis true, *Malcolm Canmore* may be said to have given Rise to *Sirnames*; for before, and till the Middle of his Reign, there were only patronimick Names, which that wise King finding to be the Cause of Clubs and Cabals called *Clans*, he, to divide and break them, did endeavour to loose the Ligament of the patronimick Names, by encouraging all on whom he conferr'd any Titles of Honour and Lands, to take Denominations or Designations from them: To which Design a Stop is presum'd to have been put as to other Reforms, by his usurping Successors *Donald Bane* his Brother, and *Duncan* his Bastard; so that these Denominations from Lands could not in his Reign, nor in his Son's after him, be brought in to such a Form, as to be called properly *Sirnames*, which descend to all the Issue Male and Female, for these Denominations remain'd only with the Heads of the Family, and nothing was transmitted to the younger Sons (who might take what Denomination they pleased) but the Armorial Figures of the Family by which only their Descents were known, which would eminently appear from Genealogical Deductions of the best of our ancientest Noble Families, if I were to insist upon them here:

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Yet to give the Reader some Idea of the Matter, I shall add a few Instances, tho' out of my Road.

Gilchrist the first Earl of *Angus* created by *Malcolm Canmore*, was succeeded by *Gillybride* Earl of *Angus*, and he again by his Son *Gilchrist*, and he by his Son another *Gilchrist* Earl of *Angus*, who was forfeited, and that Earldom given to *David* Earl of *Huntingtoun*, Brother to King *William*, who was succeeded by his Son *John* surnamed *Scot*. Our ancient Heralds Books give Arms to those old Earls, but as for their Surnames, and of *David's* and *John's*, they cannot be met with in any Records or Charters: There are of late some small Families of the Name of *Angus*, which is presumed to be from the Country where they were born, and not by Descent from the old Earls of that Designation.

As for the Old Earls of *Mar*, there is no Appearance that *Mar* was a Surname to that Family and its Descendants in King *Malcolm Canmore's* and his Son's Reigns, not till his Great-grand-children's Reigns, but a Title or Designation, which remained with the Chief of the Family; yet we have their ancient Arms continued by other Families of different Surnames, (who became Earls of *Mar*) either upon the Account of their Alliance, or for the Honour of the Feu; and the same may be said of other ancient Families with us, as the old Earls of *Galloway*, *Strathern*, *Cathness* and *Orkney*, of whom afterwards.

I shall only add here other Two Instances of Two ancient Families, whose Designation from Lands and Office did not for many Years descend to the younger Children of these Families as Surnames.

The First then is, of the old Earls of *Dunbar*, who are known both by our Kings Charters and their own, to have had their Seals of Arms appended to Evidences as soon as any in the Kingdom, and that long before *Dunbar* became a Surname to the Issue of that Family. The first younger Brother

ther of this Family who made Appearance in the World, was *William* Son of *Walter* Earl of *Dunbar*, the first Progenitor of the Family of *Home*, who carried the *White Lion* of the Earl of *Dunbar* in a *Green Field*, (to difference from his paternal Family) as relative to his first Designation, *Dominus de Greenlaw*, and design'd themselves *Domini de Home*, which became a Sirname to the Family, as by a Charter in the Year 1268. granted to the *Abbacy* of *Kelso*, by *Willielmus Dominus de Home, Filius & Hæres Nobilis Viri Willielmi de Home, Militis quondam Domini dictæ Villæ de Home*; so that *Home* was not only the Denomination but likewise the Sirname of that Family, *Home* being twice repeated as a Sirname and Designation.

The Second Instance of the Hereditary Practice of *Arms* before *Sirnames* were Hereditary to all the Descendants, is in the illustrious Family of *Stuart*, as we have it in the Genealogical and Historical Account of that Family, by the ingenious Mr. *David Simpson* Historiographer for *Scotland*.

Walter the Son of *Fleanch* the Son of *Banquo*, was by King *Malcolm III.* created Hereditary Senescal, or Steward of *Scotland*, and from that Office was designed in *Latin*, *Dapifer Scotiæ*, and sometimes *Senescallus Scotiæ*, (which two Words signify the same Office, being very extensive, import several Capacities, as Administrator of the Revenues of the Crown and Exchequer, and Commander of the Sovereign's Armies, equal to the *Grand Maitre de Palais* or *Major Domo* in *France*) which Designation was not transmitted to his younger Sons, but to the Eldest. He died in 1093. living behind him Four other Sons, who either having patronimick Names, or assuming other Designations than that from their Fathers Office, their Memories are swallowed up in distinct Families hardly to be guessed at, but by their Armorial Figure the *Fefs chequee*.

Alan.

Alan, the eldest Son of *Walter*, succeeded Second Hereditary Lord Great Stewart of Scotland, and was design'd in Charters *Senescallus* and *Dapifer* Scotiæ: He died Anno 1153. and left Three Sons, 1. *Walter*, who succeeded. 2. *Adam*, design'd *Filius Alani* in the Charters of *Coldingham*, *Melroß* and *Caldstream*. 3. *Simon*, is in Charters design'd Brother to *Walter Dapifer*; he was Father to *Robert*, designed in the Register of *Paisly*, *Nepos Alani Dapiferi*; but this *Robert* took upon him the Name of *Boyd*, which became a Sirname to all his Descendants, and was the First of that Name and Noble Family of *Boyd*, who are *Stuarts* by Blood and *Boys* by Sirname, and who carry for Arms *Azure a Fess chequee Argent and Gules*, the old Figure of the Family of *Stuart*, with the Variation of Tinctures for Difference from the principal Stem, bearing *Or a Fess chequee Azure and Argent*. This *Robert* is the first Cadet we meet with of the Noble Family of *Stuart* that took a Sirname to himself and his Descendants. We find none again who took on a Sirname till we come to the Issue of *Walter*, Fifth Hereditary High Stewart of Scotland, who deceas'd in the Year 1241. and left Four Sons, the eldest *Alexander*, Hereditary High Stuart of Scotland, and from him the Name of *Stuart* became a Hereditary Sirname afterwards to all the Issue of that illustrious Family. As for the Second Son *John*, he was kill'd at the taking of the Town of *Damiata* in *Egypt*; and of the Fourth Son *William*, we have no Account of his Issue. But the Third Son *Walter* took on him the Sirname of *Stuart*; for he's design'd in Charters, *Walterus Senescallus Filius Walteri Senescalli Scotiæ*. And after, Anno 1263. he is design'd, *Walterus Senescallus Comes de Monteth*, i. e. *Walter Stuart* Earl of *Monteth*; which Earldom he got in Right of his Wife, a Daughter and one of the Co-heirs of *Walter Cuning* Earl of *Monteth*. He had Two Sons, First *Alexander*, design'd in Charters

1286. Alexander *de Monteth Filius Comitis de Monteth*, and after his Father's Death, Earl of *Monteth*.

The second Son *John*, Anno 1267, is design'd *Johannes de Monteth*. By these and many other Remarks, our Author above-mentioned observes, that these two Sons assumed the Surnames of *Monteth*. This Earl *Alexander* had Three Sons, *Alan* and *Alexander* successively Earls of *Monteth*, and the Third Son *Alexander Monteth*, of whom the *Monteths* of *Rusky*, who for Proof that they are *Stuarts* by Blood and *Monteths* by Name, they carry the *Fess chequee* of the *Stuart Bendways* in a *Field Or*, with a little Variation of the Colour Blue to Black for Difference.

I shall insist no longer here upon the Descent of Surnames, being out of my Road; but only put the Reader in Mind to consider how many ancient Families there are with us who have carried of Old, and do continue to do, the same *Armorial Figures*, as *Lions*, *Boarheads*, &c. with little Variations, to show their Descent from one *Stemme*, and have had always different Surnames; and on the other Hand, there are likewise many Families who have one *Surname*, but different *Armorial Figures*, which is enough to convince, that *Arms* could not have their Origin from Surnames.

To put an End to this Chapter, I shall only mention the Opinion of others, who bring the Origin of *Arms* from the contending Parties, the *Gibellins* and the *Guelphs* in the *Empire* and *Italy*; the First for the Prerogative of the *Emperor*, the other for the Supremacy of the *Pope*. The *Emperor*, to honour and reward his Friends, gave them Part of the *Imperial Bearing*, such as *Eagles*, under different *Tinctures* and *Dispositions*, in the Year 1260. *Pope Clement IV.* above-mentioned, that he might not be behind with the *Emperor*, in the Year 1265. gave to his Religious Followers the *Guelphs*, for Ensigns, an *Eagle standing upon the Back of a Dragon*, with the Motto, *Fac mecum Domine signum in bo-*

num, as the before-mentioned *Ciaconius* tells us, in his *Treatise, Of the Lives and Manners of the Popes*.

The Import of all this is, that it was usual for Princes to grant Arms to such as wanted, and to augment the Arms of others with Additaments of Honour; of which Practice many Instances may be given of many old Families in *Italy*, who continue to carry with their paternal Arms such additional Marks of Honour; and from that Time it may be said, *Arms of Augmentation and Concession* took their Rise, of which afterwards. But to proceed to the Definition of *Armories* and their Kinds.

CHAP. II.

Of the Definition of Arms, and the Division of them into their several Species.

A Regular Definition of *Armories* will set right all their different *Species*, and distinguish them from illegitimate Ones.

I define Arms, *Hereditary Marks of Honour*, regularly compos'd of certain *Tinctures and Figures*, granted or authorized by *Sovereigns*, for distinguishing, differencing, and illustrating *Persons, Families and Communities*.

The

The Kind, the Difference, the Form, and the End of *Armories*, are these :

1. The Word *Armories* is a general Term that is common to all sorts of Ensigns of Honour.

2. *Hereditary Marks of Honour*, regularly compos'd of certain *Tinctures* and *Figures*, are distinguish'd from *Symbols*, *Emblems* and *Devises*, which are but Temporary, and are composed of any Colours or Figures.

3. In the Third Place, *granted or authorized by Sovereigns*, they differ also from arbitrary Marks, such as these assum'd by the Ignoble at their own Hand, and which cannot be call'd *Ensigns of Honour* however so like *Arms*, for, *nemo potest dignitatem sibi arrogare sine principis licentia*, none can assume Marks of Honour without the Allowance of the sovereign Power: Arms being only allow'd to the Noble, so the Ignoble are discharged the Use of them by the Laws of all well governed Nations.

4. The Words, *For distinguishing, differencing, and illustrating Persons, Families, and Communities*, show the Three principal Ends of *Armories*: The First is, to distinguish the Noble from the Ignoble, the *Worthy* from the *Unworthy*; being Marks of Honour, conferr'd by Princes upon their well-deserving Subjects, and their Families, in Reward of their virtuous Actions, and brave Attempts, of which I am to treat in the first and second Part of the *Science of Herauldry*, (which I design to publish with all possible Diligence) as principal and paternal Arms, describing their *Tinctures* and *Figures*, proper and natural, with their suitable *Blazons*. By *principal or paternal Arms*, I mean those of Chief Families, by which they are distinguished from one another; as the Ancient and Princely Family of the *Stuarts* and its Branches, are distinguished by their *Fess cheque Argent and Azure in a Field Or*, from the Noble Families of the *Bruces*, who have for their paternal Figures, a *Saltiere and chief Gules in a Field Or*. And the ancient and honourable

Family of *Seton*, by their *Three red Crescents in a Field Or*, from the *Randolphs*, with their *Three Cushions, of the same Colour and Field*; and so furth of other principal Families, with their Cadets, who are distinguished by their hereditary Figures of their Blood, from other chief Families and their Cadets.

The Second End of *Armories*, is to difference the Branches or Cadets of one and the same Family, that the First may be known from the Second, and he again from the Third, and the Third from the Fourth, and so on, were there never so many of them. Of these differencing Marks, added by Cadets to their principal or paternal Arms, I have some Years ago treated, in *An Essay on Additional Figures and Marks of Cadency*.

The Third End and Design of *Armories*, is to illustrate *Persons, Families, and Communities*, with Ensigns of Noble Descent, and other Additaments of Honour within or without the *Shield*. Of these within the *Shield* I am to treat here, and of those without the *Shield* in another Treatise of the exterior Ornaments, such as *Crowns, Helmets, Mantlings, Wreaths, Crests, Devises, Supporters, Collars of Orders*, and other Ensigns of high Offices which embellish the *Atchievements*.

These within the *Shield* are the Subject of this *Essay*, by *Composing* or *Marballing*.

The First is done by adding some Part of the Arms of another Family, or other Additaments of Honour, to these of the paternal ones, without any Distinction of *Quarters*.

Marballing of Arms, is when the entire Arms of other Families, or other Ensigns of Honour, are join'd with the paternal ones of the Bearer, by partition Lines ----- making distinct *Area's* or *Quadra's*, in one *Shield*.

Composing of Arms is frequent with us; not only with Chiefs, Heads of Families, and Surnames, to shew their Alliance with other Families; but also very frequent with
Cadets,

Cadets, by adding to their paternal Bearings some Part of their Mother's Arms, to shew their maternal Descent, and to difference themselves from other Cadets of the same Family, of which I have treated fully in my foresaid *Essay on Additional Figures and Marks of Cadency*, and shall speak to them in another Chapter.

The Reasons of adding Figures by *Composing*, and entire Arms by *Marshalling* them, with those of the proper ones of the Bearers, have given Rise to several Divisions of Arms. As,

First, Into *perfect* and *imperfect Arms*; by the First are understood those of an Hereditary Descent, transmitted from the first Obtainer to his Grandson, or Great-grandson, which are Ensigns of a perfect and compleat Nobility, begun in the Grandfather or Great-grandfather, (as Heraulds say) growing in the Son, compleat in the Grandson, or rather Great-grandson, as some will, from which rises the Distinction of Gentlemen of Coat-Armour in the Father and Son, and Gentlemen of Blood in the Grandson or Great-grandson, and from the last Gentlemen of Ancestry.

By *Imperfect Arms*, we are not to understand defective or irregular ones, in respect of *Tinctures* or *Figures*, but of new Arms granted by Authority to the first Receiver, who had none before, which are but Signs of imperfect Nobility in the Family, for which he is call'd a *Gentleman of Coat-Armour*, being the same with the *Novus Homo* with the Romans, the first Obtainer of *Jus Imaginum*, the Right of erecting his own Image or Statue, as a Sign of begun Nobility, as the first Concession of Arms was afterwards with other Nations. By *Imperfect Arms*, may be understood those also which go off with the first Obtainer, and do not descend for want of Issue, or otherwise.

Arms again were divided (as by Sir John Fern) into *Abstract* and *Terminal Ones*, the First are the same with the above-mentioned *Perfect Arms*, being abstracted, and carried down

down by the Heirs and Representatives of the first Obtainer, without Alteration, Diminution, or Addition, and are these which we now call *Original*, *Principal*, and *Paternal Arms*.

By *Terminal Arms*, he understands those of younger Sons, Cadets, who have Right to carry their paternal Arms, terminat and differenc'd with congruous Marks of Cadency, and additional Figures, to shew the Time and Seniority of their Descent.

There are several other Sorts of *Arms* named from the Causes of their Bearing, as *Arms of Office*, *Arms of Alliance*, *Arms of Adoption*, of *Patronage*, of *Gratitude*, of *Religion*, *Concessions* general and special, *Arms of Sovereignties*, *Feudal* ones, and *Pretensions* to the same. All which I shall treat separately and in different Chapters, and to shew their Precedency due to them, in their respective Quarters, with other Arms when marshalled together; as also of the different Ways of impaleing the Arms of Husband and Wife. But before I proceed particularly to them, I begin with my Observes of the Practice of Arms, of its Procedure in the Periods of Times, before, and in, and about the Time when Arms became first to be composed and marshalled together.

CHAP. III.

CHAP. III.

*Of the Ancient Practice of Arms,
before and about the Time,
when they began to be Com-
posed and Marshalled.*

IN the Tenth and Eleventh Centuries, Armorial Bearings, were single, and plain, consisting of few Figures; for, the differencing ones since used, as Marks of Cadency, were rare, and the Practice of Composing and Marshalling them, either with some of the Figures, or with the exterior Ornaments of other Families, was not then in Use.

In these Times the Ancients not only looked upon Arms as Hereditary Ensigns of Honour, but as of a *Noble Descent*, and *Alliance*, and as Marks of *Property* to *Territories*, *Offices*, and other valuable Things in their Possession; or of their Right and Pretension to the same. All these sorts of Arms were not carried as now in one Shield, but they often changed them, carrying sometimes one, sometimes another, as disusing their first Arms, and then taking new ones; which Change of Arms has made some assert, that they were not fixed and Hereditary, till the Twelfth Century, not considering that the then Use of Change of Arms was (not without Consent of Authority) upon the same Reasons, that they now com-
pose

pose and marshal Arms, *Menestrier* in his true Art of Blazon tells us, there was by the Practice of *Europe* six ordinary Reasons for the Change of Arms, such as, the Change of *Over-Lords* or *Superiors*, *Succession* to *Sovereignities*, *Adoption*, some signal *Event*, *Religion*, and the Alteration of *Estate* or *Condition* to better or worse.

Of these I shall speak briefly here, to shew that the Species or Kinds of Arms, I have before-mentioned in Order to marshalling, have taken their Rise from these Reasons of changing Arms of old.

For the *First* then, That the Change of *Over-Lords* or *Superiors*, was the Reason of changing Arms, our Author gives for Instance these of the Town of *Avignon*, which were at first *Argent a Gyre Falcon proper*, but when the Pope became its *Over-Lord*, in Place of the Falcon, were placed *Keys*; so from such Reason of Change, came Arms of *Patronage*, to be marshalled with the ancient Arms of the *Vassal*, of which afterwards.

2^{dly}. *Succession* to *Sovereignty*, we have for Instance the Noble Family of the *Steuart* in *Succession* to the Crown of *Scotland*, laying aside their Paternal Bearing, for those of the Imperial Ensign, of which more fully afterwards; and from this Reason of Change came the Distinction of Arms of *Dominion* by *Succession*, *Election*, *Conquest*, and *Pretension*, of which in the following Chapters.

3. The Third Reason of Change, was upon the Account of *Adoption*, in assuming the Arms of another Family, and so came afterward Arms of *Adoption*, *Tailie*, and *Substitution* to be quartered with the Paternal Ones.

4. *Signal Events*, the Effects of Fortitude and Loyalty, were the Cause of Change of old Arms for new Ones, more suitable to the Events and Merit: The Method of composing or marshalling them both together not being in Use as afterwards, so from these Occasions of Change, did rise the
Distinction

Distinction of Arms of General and Special Concessions, of which in their proper Places.

5. The Fifth Reason, and that a powerful one, *Religion*, our Author tells us, That many Prelates out of Humility and Piety lest their Paternal Arms, and took others, made up of religious Figures, such as *Crosses*, *Mitres*, *Keys*, the *Cyphers* of the Holy Name of *Jesus*, the Figure of the Image of *St. Mary*, those of their tutelar Saints, and those of their Churches, which are now call'd *Arms of Religion*, when quarter'd or compos'd with their Paternal Bearings.

6. Alteration of *State*, and *Condition* to better or worse, another Cause of Change of Arms of old, of which our Author gives several Instances of many Families in *Italy*, and *Germany*, occasioned by the Wars and Revolutions, made by the contending Parties of the *Guelfs* and *Gibbelins*, as also that the change of Countries occasioned the change of Arms, as the *Azzo Azzolini* of *Bologn* since they resided in *France*, changed the six Stars in their Arms to as many *Flower de Lises*, and a Branch of the Family of the *Quirini* in *Venice*, when settled in *France*, did so with their three Stars: Many Foreigners have done the same in *Britain*, by transmuting their Armorial Figures into those of the Sovereign's, their Over-Lords or Patrons; of which in another Place.

But to come home to *Britain*, we'll find the like Practice there, before the Use of composing or marshalling Arms, by the following Instances of changing Arms upon the Account of *Marriage*, *Noble Feus* and *Conquest*, which in later Times appear both marshalled together.

1. First then, *Geoffry Plantagenet*, Son of *Foulk* Earl of *Anjou*, upon his Marriage with *Maud* the Empress, only Daughter and Heir of *Henry* the First of *England*, when he was by that King made a Knight, he used only the Arms of his Wife, a *Red Shield* charged with *Golden Lions*, as *John the Monk of Mornonstier* in *Turin*, an Author in their
E Times,

Times, 1127, tells us, whose Words are, as in *Sanford's* History, *Clypeus Leunculos Aureos Imaginarios habens collo ejus suspenditur*, which *Leunculi* were no other than these two then used by the *Norman Kings of England*, commonly call'd *Golden Leopards*, which he then made use of in Right of his Wife, disusing his own Arms, as the Custom was then in *England*. *Henry Ferriers*, Son of *Henry Ferriers a Norman*, who came to *England* with *William the Conqueror*, discontinued bearing his Paternal Arms, viz. *Argent, six Horse Shoes Sable, 3, 2, and 1.* and carried *Vairee Or and Gules*, the Arms of his Wife *Margaret*, Daughter of *William Peverell*, natural Son to *William the Conqueror*, as *Sir John Fern* tells us in his *Lacies Nobility*, P. 67.

Jacobus Willielmus Im-hof in his *Blazons of the Nobility of England* says, That the Arms used by the Name of *Talbot* and by the Earls of *Shrewsbury* of that Name, viz. *Gules a Lyon Rampant within a Border Engrail'd Or*, are maternal Arms, and that since *Gilbert Lord Talbot* married *Guendolina* Daughter of *Rhesus de Griffith* Prince of *Wales*, his Posterity left their Paternal Ones, being *Bendy of Ten Pieces Argent and Gules*, as the Custom was then in the Reign of *Henry II.* before the Use of marshalling.

Sanford in his *Genealogical History*, tells us, That the Arms used by the Family of the Lord *Lumly Castle* in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, being *Argent a Fess Gules, between three Peppingoes Vert, accoled Or*, are not the proper Arms of the Family, but these of another, with whom they matched, viz. the Family of *Tbueng* ancient Barons in *England*.

That the ancient Family of the *Lacies* discontinued their own Arms, is clear from *Sir John Fern's* Account of that Family, who tells us, That they carry'd the Arms of the *Heiresses* with whom they matched, and that it was difficult in those Times, to distinguish the Original *Paternal* Arms, from the *Maternal* Ones, in many Families in *England*, till the Practice of marshalling of many Coats of Arms in one Shield,

Shield, then, says he, the Paternal Arms of the *Ferriers*, *Lacies*, and other Families appeared quartered, with the Maternal Arms in one Shield.

Sir George Mackenzie, in his *Science of Heraldry*, Page 72, and 82, observes, That sometimes with us, the Husband did of old, assume only the Wife's Arms, when she was an Heretrix, as *Scot of Buccleugh*, the Arms of *Murdeston*, and *Napier*, the Arms of *Lennox*, and disused their proper Arms, and that *Auchenleck* of *Balmanno* in *Perth-shire* carries *Argent*, a *Cross counter embattled Sable*, the Arms of his Wife Heiress of *Balmanno*, and not the Arms of *Auchenleck* of that Ilk of whom he was descended, whose Arms are *Argent*, *three Bars Sable* in our old Books of Blazons. I have observed that the *Dunbars* Earls of *Murray* in Right of their Mother, a Daughter of *Randolph* Earl of *Murray* did not use, the Arms of *Dunbar* tho' they kept the Name, but those of *Randolph*, viz. *Argent three Cushions pendent by the Corners, within a double Tressure, flowred and counterflowred Gules*; as did also their Descendants, till of late they quartered the Arms of *Dunbar* with those of *Randolph*, and such has also been the Practice of many others, of which afterwards.

2. Noble *Feus* which had Arms, were likewise another Cause of Change of Arms of old, for those who came to the Possession of them, by Succession or otherwise, not only discontinued the Use of their paternal Arms, but maternal Ones also, and used only these of the Noble *Feus*, in which they were seized; as for Instance, *John Bohun* alias *Meschinas* Earl of *Cumberland*, in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, carried *Or*, *three Bars Gules*, married *Margaret* Sister and Heir of *Hugh Lupus* Earl of *Chester*, who carried *Azur*, a *Wolf's Head eras'd Argent*, she bore to him two Sons, *Ralph* Earl of *Chester* in Right of his Mother, and *William* surnamed *Rumari* Earl of *Lincoln*, the last had Name and Arms given him, for brave Actions perform'd against the *Saracens*, for which he was named *de Rubro Mari*, or *Rumari*, and for

Arms, *Gules, seven Maces, 3, 3, and 1. between ten Cross Croflets Or*, which he only carried, discontinuing those of his Father and Mother, as did also his elder Brother *Ralph Earl of Chester*, who carry'd only *Azur, three Bars Or*, the Feudal Arms of the Earldom of *Chester*, which were afterwards the only fix'd Ones of the Family of *Bobun*, for four Generations in a Male Descent, till *Kalph Bobun Earl of Chester* died without any Issue, leaving Sisters his Heirs general, the eldest *Maud* was married to *David Earl of Huntingtoun*, Brother to *William King of Scotland*, she bore to him a Son and Daughters, of whom came the *Baliols* and *Bruces* Kings of *Scotland*. The Son *John* surnam'd *Scot* in Right of his Mother was Earl of *Chester*, he did not carry the entire Arms of his Father, of which afterwards, but the Armorial Figures of the Earldom of *Chester*, viz. *Argent three Garbs within a double Tressure flower'd and counter-flower'd Gules*, [Plate 1. Fig. 2.] as Sir *John Fern* in his *Lacies Nobility*. So much then for the Change of Arms upon the Account of *Noble Feus*, till we come to the Chapter of marshalling them with other Arms.

7. *Conquest*, another Cause of Change of Arms, (of which more particularly in the Chapter of *Arms of Dominion*.) Herald's tell us, that when one has defeat and overcome an Enemy to King and Country, he has Right to the Arms of the Vanquished, and to use them in place of his proper ones, or to mix or adorn his own with them, by way of *Crest, Badge, or Devise*; for Example, Sir *John Fern* in his before-mentioned Book tells us, that Sir *William de Tankerville* Lieutenant-General to King *Henry I. of England*, being sent with an Army against the Rebels in *Normandy*, Headed by *Robert Bosne Earl of Mellent and Leicester*, who carried for Arms, *Gules, a Cinquesoil Ermin*, whom Sir *William de Tankervil* defeat and brought Prisoner to *England*, for which, amongst other Rewards, he got added to his Arms, being *Gules an Escutcheon Argent, an Orle of Eight*

Eight Cinquefoils Ermin, the Figures of the Earl of Mellent. And *Sanford* in his Genealogical History tells us, that Sir *Geoffry Cornwall* having taken Prisoner the Duke of *Bretaign*, had given him in Reward that Duke's Arms, being *Ermin*, which he made the Field of his own Arms, which before was *Argent*, and placed in it his own *Lion Rampant Gules*. Sir *George Mackenzie* tells us, in his *Manuscript of the Nobility of Scotland*, that *Mackelltan of Bomby*, for killing a *Moor*, who with a Party made frequent Descents into *Galloway*, amongst other Rewards, obtained Licence to carry a *Moor's Head on the Point of a Dagger*, and was after used for the Crest of the Family. Such another Crest was carry'd by the Family of *Lauder of Hatton* upon the like Account.

Since I am treating here of the Causes and Reasons of the Change of Arms of Old, I shall add here the ancient Practice of the younger Sons of Sovereign Princes being of the like Nature, in not carrying their Fathers entire Arms with congruent Differences, as the younger Sons of Subjects did then and now; the Reason given by Heraulds is, that *Sovereign Arms* were looked upon as sacred Ensigns of *Authority* and *Power*, which no Subject, however so high, durst presume to assume; and these of Subjects but as *Tessera's* of their Blood. And the younger Sons of *Sovereigns* being *Subjects*, did only take a small Part of their Fathers *Sovereign Arms*, that they might be distinguished from their Fathers *Royal Ensigns*, and more eminently from other *Subjects*. This was the general Custom all *Europe* over, and even some of them carried nothing of the Royal Ensign more than the unlawful Children did; which Practice I shall illustrate by the following Examples, and shew the Time when they came first to carry the *Entire Arms* of their Fathers, with their *ordinary Differences*, as also the Practice of the illegitimate Sons of Princes.

To begin then at Home with the Practice of younger Sons and Brothers of our Kings, which I presume was the same with the *French*, of which immediately, because of our Correspondence, Intimacy and Alliance with that Nation.

The eldest Bearing of the younger Brothers or Sons of the Kings of *Scotland* that I have come to the Knowledge of, is that of *David's* Earl of *Huntingtoun* and *Garrioch*, Brother to King *William*, both Grandsons of King *David* I. he did not use the *Entire Arms* of his Grandfather, or Brother, but a small Part of them, viz. *Argent an Escutcheon within a double Tressure, flower'd and counterflower'd Gules*, [Plate 1. Fig. 1.] the last Figure being a Part of the Royal Bearing to shew his *Princely Descent*, being a Part of the Royal Ensign. The *Escutcheon*, says Sir *John Ferne*, did represent him as the Shield of his Country, in his Brother the King's Absence, and his Valour when he was abroad with his Countrymen in the *Holy War*: And the Reason for having the *Field* of his Arms *Argent*, (and not of the Metal *Or*, that of *Scotland*) because it was the *Field of Arms* of his Grandmother *Maud*, Daughter of *Walthoeff* Earl of *Northumberland* and *Huntingtoun*, which was charged with a *Lion saliant Azure*, and a chief *Gules*, so blazoned by the above-named Author. These Arms of Earl *David's* are an ancient Instance of a composed Coat.

I have taken these Arms of *David* Earl of *Huntingtoun* from the *English* Writers, as Sir *John Fern* and others: As for his Seal of Arms, I never met with it. I have seen a private Manuscript, which gives to him *Or three Piles, issuing from the Chief conjoined by the Points in base Gules*, to represent the Three Passion-Nails which he took, to shew he was in the *Holy Land*; but I choise rather the former Authority, for these Piles belonged to his Natural Son *David* Lord *Brechin*, who might have been with his Father in the *Holy Land*, and so might have assumed those Figures, (which

(which his Successors continued) since by the Custom at that Time no natural Children could carry the *Arms* of their *Fathers* with *Marks of Illegitimation*, as now. This *David* took his *Name* and *Title* from the Barony of *Brechin*, which was a Part of the Royal Appanage before it was given to Earl *David* of *Huntingtoun*, and who gave it to his natural Son *David Lord Brechin*: His Son was *William*, who designs himself in private Writs, *Willielmus de Brechin, filius David de Brechin, filius Comitis David*. This *William* left a Son *David de Brechin*, who is mentioned in many private Writs, and in the Letter of the Nobility of the Kingdom to the Pope, *Anno 1320*, who carried the foresaids Arms, but thereafter having conspired with divers others against King *Robert the Bruce*, he was beheaded for Treason; he left only a Daughter, who was married to Sir *David Barclay* of *Cairny*, by whom he had Sir *David Barclay* of *Brechin*, and a Daughter *Margaret*, married to Sir *David Fleming* of *Biggar*, the Earl of *Wigton's* Progenitor, to whom she had a Daughter who was married in the Reign of King *Robert II.* to Sir *Thomas Maule* of *Pannure*, who was killed at the Battel of *Hairlaw*, of whom are descended the Earls of *Pannure*, whose Descents are fully documented in that elaborate Treatise, *Of the Peerage of Scotland*, by Mr. *George Crawford*, which is now in the *Press*. But to return,

Sandford, in his *Genealogical History of the Kings of England*, gives us the *Arms* of *Richard* Earl of *Poictiers* and *Cornwal*, second Son of *John* King of *England*; who had nothing of his Father's Royal Ensigns, but were composed of the Arms of his two Noble Feus, viz. *Argent a Lion Rampant Gules crowned Or*, (the Arms of *Poictiers*) surrounded with a Border *Sable Bezantee Or*, (the Arms of *Cornwal*) and which were on his Seal of Arms appended to Instruments *Anno 1226*.

Such Practice we find in the Royal Family of *France*, much about the foresaid Times where the younger Sons
of

of *France* took nothing from the Sovereign Ensign but the Tinctures, *Or* and *Azure*, with which they tintured the Armorial Figures of their *Feus* or *Appanages*, which they possessed by Grant or Marriage, and some of them did not so much as use the Tinctures of *France*. As *Robert* Earl of *Dreux* a younger Son of *France*, for the Arms of his Appanage carry'd *Chequee*, which he tintured *Or* and *Azure*, (to shew his Royal Descent from *France*) within a *Border Gules*; and his Descendant *Peter* Earl of *Dreux* carry'd the same, who married *Alix*a Heiress of the Dutchy of *Bretaign*, whose Arms were *Ermin*, which he added to his own by way of a *Canton*; for the Use of composing Arms was then in Request, and his Son *John de Dreux* Duke of *Bretaign* continued the same, as on his Seal of Arms given by *Sandford* in his before-mentioned History, he married *Beatrix*, second Daughter to *Henry III.* of *England*, and their fourth Son *John* who was Earl of *Richmond*, charged the *Border Gules* with the *Lions* of *England*, to shew his Descent from a Daughter of that Kingdom, and this also is another ancient Instance of a composed Bearing.

Henry Third, Son of *Henry the First* of *France*, Earl of *Vermandois*, carried only *Chequee Argent* and *Gules*, and nothing of the Arms of *France*; so did his younger Brother *Peter* the Fifth Son of that King, who marry'd *Isobel* Lady of *Courtney* and *Montagris*, he and his Issue carry'd only her Arms, viz. *Or*, *Three Torteaux Gules*.

The Arms of *Burgundy*, Ancient, an Appanage of the younger Sons of *France*, were only of the Tinctures of *France*, being *Bendy Or* and *Azur*, which Appanage *Henry the First* erected into a Dutchy in Favours of his Brother *Robert* in the Year 1032. whose Race continued carrying the same Arms, till the Year 1363, that it returned to the Crown, then *John* King of *France* gave it to his Fourth Son, who carry'd *Azur Semee Flower de Lises Or*, within a *Border Gobonated Argent* and *Gules*, for *Burgundy Modern*, which he

he quartered with *Burgundy Ancient*, the Custom of quartering Arms being then in Fashion, and the younger Sons of Sovereigns had begun to carry the Royal Ensigns of their Fathers, with one or other of the *Honourable Ordinaries* for *Difference*.

As for the first Practice of the Sons of *England*, in carrying the entire Arms of that Kingdom with *Labels*, or other differencing Marks, some *English* Heralds have given out, that *Jeoffry* Earl of *Bretaign* and Earl of *Richmond*, Fourth Son of *Henry II.* of *England*, (who began his Reign in the Year 1153.) was the First that carry'd the Arms of *England*, with a *Label of five Points Argent*, for his Distinction; but *Sandford* denies it, and tells us, that the *Label* or *Lambel*, a filial Difference, was not so soon used in *England*, but in the Year 1273. he gives us the Arms of *Edmond* Earl of *Lancaster*, second Son of King *Henry III.* and Brother to *Edward I.* which were these of *England* then, *Gules, three Lions passant guardant Or*, [as in the Plate of the Arms of *Britain*, Fig. 7.] with a *Label of three Points Azure, charged with three Flower-de-lises Or*, upon the Account his Mother was a Daughter of *France*, and so after it became the Custom for all the Issue of the Kings of *England*, to carry the Arms of *England* either with *Labels* or *Borders*, which were charged with their maternal Figures, a frequent Practice there to hold forth the maternal Descent, by Pieces taken from their Mothers Arms.

I cannot but take Notice here, that when the Branches of the Royal Family of *England*, ended in Heiresses who married with other Noble Families in *England*, they transmitted the *Royal Ensign* to their Issue, who were so fond of it, that they discontinued the carrying their *paternal Arms*, and carried only these of their *Mothers*, not only before the Custom of marshalling Arms in *England*, which began with Subjects in the latter End of the Reign of King *Edward III.* but even after the Custom of *Marshalling*, of which are

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these following Instances. *Thomas Earl of Norfolk Fifth Son of King Edward I. carry'd the Arms of England, viz. Gules, three Lions passant guardant Or, with a Label of three Points Argent*, had only one Daughter his Heir, who was married to *Moubray Duke of Norfolk*, their Son disused the Arms of the Name of *Moubray, viz. Gules, a Lion Rampant Argent*, and carried only these of his Mother above blazon'd. The same did the Family of *Holland Earls of Kent*, and *Dukes of Surry*, as descended by the Mother-side from the Heiress of *Edmond Woodstock Earl of Kent*, another younger Son of *Edward I.* the Arms of *England* as above blazoned, within a *Border Argent*; yet these two Families did soon afterwards quarter them with their paternal Bearings, which they reassumed again when *Marshalling* was in full Request.

I cannot but give another Instance here in carrying only the maternal Arms, especially those of the Royal Family, and that with an Approbation of the *College of Heralds* for doing the same, not only after the Use of *Marshalling*, but after a Custom of the same Family of *Quartering* many Coats together; and as in the Case of *Edmond 5th Earl of Stafford*, who married *Anne Sister and Heir of Humphrey Plantagenet Earl of Buckingham*, Son of *Thomas of Woodstock Earl of Buckingham*, 7th Son of *Edward III.* who carried, *France and England Quarterly within a Border Argent*, which *Edmond Earl of Stafford*, upon the account of his Marriage with *Anne*, empaled those Arms of her Father with his own, which were, *Or, a Chevron Gules*, but their Son *Humphry Stafford Duke of Buckingham* disused his paternal Arms, and carried only those of his Mother, *England and France quarterly within a Border Argent*, as did his Son and Grandson *Henry Stafford*, who had an *Aët or Minute* for so doing, recorded in the *College of Arms, Lib. 1. Fol. 15.* as *Sandford* gives us in his *Genealogical History* thus: *That in the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King Edward IV. the Thirteenth*

teenth Year of his Reign, on the 18th Day of February, it was concluded in the Chapter of the Office of Arms, That where a Nobleman is descended lineally heritably to Three or Four Coats, and afterwards to a Coat near to the King, and of the Royal Blood, may for his most Honour bear the same Coat alone, and no lower Coat of Honour to be Quartered therewith, as my Lord Henry Duke of Buckingham, &c. is descended of the Coat and Array to Thomas of Woodstock Duke of Gloucester, Son to King Edward III. he may bear that Dukes Coat alone, and was so concluded by Clarenceaux King of Arms, March King of Arms, Guien King of Arms, Windsor Herauld, Faulcon Herauld, and Herryfoord Herauld.

Yet notwithstanding of this Sentence or Warrant, I find none in England of the like Descent by the Mother-side from the Royal Family of England, to have carried the entire Arms of that Kingdom with a Filial Difference, without Quartering them with others, so long after the Custom of Marshalling was in Use. And I observe, that this Duke Henry's Son, Edward Duke of Buckingham, did not carry those of Woodstock alone, but quartered them with others, as Quarterly, 1. Woodstock. 2. Bobun Earl of Harryfoord. 3. Bobun of Northampton; and 4. The Arms of Stafford, as on his Seal of Arms given us by Sandford. So much then for the lawful Sons of England, in carrying the Armories of that Kingdom.

As for the Practice of the younger Sons of the Royal Families of Scotland, in carrying the entire Arms of the Kingdom, there have been no younger Sons that did come to any Age to be known by Arms, to me, since David I's Time; except David Earl of Huntington, of whom before, till the Reign of the Stuarts; for Robert the Bruce carried maternal Arms only, *Argent, a Saltire and chief Gules*, as did some of his Progenitors in marrying Annan the Heiress of Annandale, disus'd their Paternal; those of Bruce of Skelton, Ar-

gent a *Lion Rampant Azure*, which all their Descendants did, and continue yet to carry the *Saltire and Chief*, as Armorial Figures of the Name of *Bruce*. But *Bruce* Earl of *Elgin* in *Scotland*, and *Ailsborough* in *England*, added those of *Bruce* of *Skelton*, the old paternal Coat just now blazon'd by way of a *Canton upon the Chief Gules*.

When *Robert the Bruce* came to the Throne, he assum'd the *Sovereign Ensign*; he left behind him a Son *David*, who was also King by the Name of *David II.* who died without Issue, and a Daughter *Marjory Bruce*, who was married to *Walter, High Stewart of Scotland*, she bore to him *Robert Stewart of Scotland* and Earl of *Strathern*, who succeeded his Uncle King *David II.* in the Year 1370. Upon his Accession to the Throne he laid aside his own Arms, Or, a *Fess chequee Azure and Argent*, and carry'd those of the Sovereignty. His eldest Son *John* by *Elizabeth Muir* his first Wife, was come to the Age of a Man, before his Father was King, and was stiled, Lord of *Kyle*; he then carried the *Stuarts Arms*, Or, a *Fess chequee Azure and Argent*, with a *Label of the last*. [Plate 1. Fig. 3.] In the first Year of his Father's Reign he was created Earl of *Carrick*, and then he added to the *Fesse chequee*, a *Lion Naissant*, all within a *double Tressure counterflower'd Gules*, [Fig. 4.] to intimate his Right to the Crown, and afterwards he carried the entire Arms of the Kingdom, with the filial Difference of a *Label of three Points*, [Fig. 5:] as is evident by the Impressions of his Seals appended to Charters; so that it was then beginning to be customary, as I observe, for the Sons of our Kings, to carry their Father's *Sovereign Arms*; he succeeded his Father in the Kingdom by the Name of *Robert III.* and his Son *David* Duke of *Rothsay* carried also the Arms of *Scotland*. *Walter* Earl of *Athol* a younger Son of King *Robert II.* by his second Wife *Euphem Ross*, carried the plain Arms of *Scotland* within a *Border chequee*, [Plate 1. Fig. 6.] as on his Seal of Arms, which I have seen appended

to a Charter of his Niece *Euphem Stuart*, Daughter and Heir of *David Stuart* Earl of *Strathern*, Anno 1389.

Yet *Robert Steuart* an elder Brother, third Son of King *Robert II.* and Brother-german to King *Robert the III.* when he was Earl of *Fife* and *Monteith*, carried the Arms of *Steuart*, having the Fess Chequee surmounted with a Lion Rampant on his Seal of Arms, [*Fig. 7.*] and when afterwards Duke of *Albany* in the Year 1403, his Seal of Arms was Quarterly 1. and 4. a Lion Rampant without the Tressure, (and whether that was the Lion of *Scotland*, or that for the Earldom of *Fife* I cannot be positive, but since it took Place of the Fess Chequee, it is probable it was the Lion of *Scotland*) 2. and 3. a Fess Chequee for *Steuart*, with a Label of five Points. His second Son *John Steuart* was by his Uncle King *Robert the III.* created Earl of *Buchan* Anno 1402, he had first on his Seal of Arms, [as *Fig. 9.*] Quarterly 1. and 4. a Fess Chequee for *Steuart*, 2. and 3. three Garbs, (it is to be observed by the Reader, that when I give a Blazon from Seals, I do not give the Tinctures, because they are not to be discovered there: But at other Places as they occur again from Records, then I give the Tinctures) afterwards he had on his Seal Quarterly 1. and 4. the Royal Arms of *Scotland* only without any Addition, 2. and 3. Three Garbs Or, for the Earldom of *Buchan*, which I have seen appended to a Charter of his, wherein he is designed Earl of *Buchan*, Lord *Kinedward* Constable of *France*, and Chamberlain of *Scotland*, granted to Sir *Alexander Forbes* and *Elizabeth Douglass* his Spouse, of the Lands of *Blacktoun* and others therein-mentioned, dated at *Stirling* the Tenth of *December* 1423. He left behind him only one Daughter, Lady *Jean Steuart* his Heir, who was married to *George Lord Seton*, from whom are lineally descended the Lords of that Family afterwards Earls of *Wintoun*, who have been in Use as Representatives of that Noble Branch of the Royal Family, not only to marshall the Arms of the Earldom of *Buchan* with their own,

own, but sometimes those also of the Royal Family, which are to be seen curiously emboss'd and illuminated on the Roof of *Samson's Hall* in the House of *Seton*, by Order of *George Lord Seton* in the Year 1524, but more particularly afterwards of this Noble Family.

All the younger Sons of our Kings, since *King Robert the II.* have been in Use to carry the Sovereign Ensign for their Arms (with suitable Differences or without such) entire when quartered with Arms of their Noble Feus, of which in another Chapter.

As for the Daughters of Sovereigns, it was their Practice to carry the entire Arms of their Fathers without any Diminution or Difference, and they might have been empaled for a Time with the Arms of their Husbands, but could not be transmitted to their Issue, they not being Heiresses and Representatives of Families: For Instance, *King Robert the II.* had seven Daughters, married to Noble Families with us, *Mariota* married to *John Dunbar Earl of Murray*, *Margaret* to *John of Yla*, *Thomas* high Constable of Scotland married another Daughter, as did *John Lindsay of Glenesk*, *Douglas* Earl of *Niddisdale* married *Ægidia* another Daughter of *King Robert the II.* and had with her only one Daughter, called the *Fair Maid of Nithsdale*, who married *Henry de Sancto Claro*, with whom he got the Earldom of *Nithsdale*, but his Successors exchanged it with *King James the II.* for the Earldom of *Cathness*. *John Lyon of Glames* married another Daughter of *King Robert the II.*'s, and another of that King's Daughters by his *Queen Euphem Ross* was married to the *Douglasse*. Yet the Issue of these Marriages, and others who have matched since with Daughters of our Kings, have never quartered with their paternal Arms those of the Sovereign upon the Account of their Mothers, but several of those Families have been allowed as a Sign of their Royal Alliance, to carry a Part of the Royal Bearing, viz. The

The double Tressure round their paternal Figures, of which more particularly afterwards.

Before I come to a Close, I shall speak a little of the Practice of Natural Sons of Sovereigns, in carrying the Arms of their Fathers, which was not so soon in *Britain* as that of the lawful Children.

William Peverel, Natural Son of *William* the Conqueror, carried nothing of his suppos'd Father's Ensign, however so highly dignify'd, neither did *Robert* natural Son of *Henry I.* of *England* carry any Part of his Father's but *Or, three Cheverons Gules*, and which his Son *William* Earl of *Glocester* used, which also went with his Daughter and Heir *Alisia*, Wife to *Richard* Earl of *Clare*, and their Son *Gilbert de Clare*, in Right of his Mother, was Earl of *Glocester*, disus'd the Arms of his Father, viz. *Gules a Canton Argent*, and carry'd only those of his Mother; but his Successors afterwards, when *Composing* and *Marshalling* was in use, brought the Arms of *Clare* back again, and marshall'd them with the other.

William Longespee, natural Son of *Henry II.* begot on the Fair *Rosamund*, was made Earl of *Salisbury* by King *Richard I.* Anno 1196; he married *Ela* the Daughter and Heir of *William Fitzpatrick* Earl of *Salisbury*, took the Arms of his Father-in-law, viz. *Azure, six Lions Rampant Argent*, 3, 2, and 1. as *Sandsford* tells us from his Voucher, and that on his Seal, and his Son's, another *William Longespee*, on the one Side was a Shield with *Six Lions*, and on the Reverse a *Long Sword*, having Reference to his Name, which signified the same.

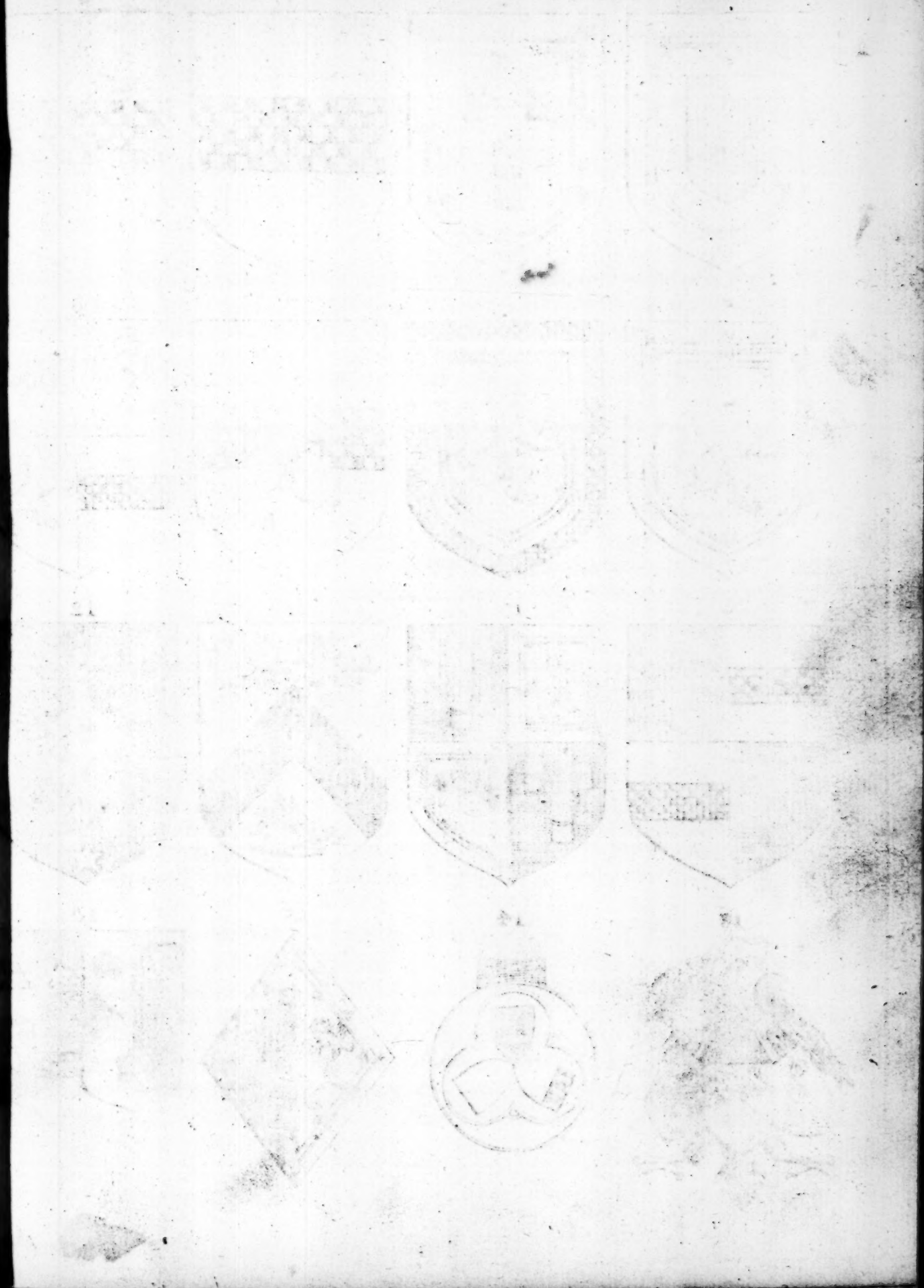
Sir John Clermont, natural Son of *Thomas* Duke of *Clarence*, second Son of *Henry IV.* began to carry a Part of his Father's Arms, who carry'd *France* quartered with *England*, with a *Label Ermin charged with Cantons Gules*; he carried parted per *Cheveron Gules* and *Azure*, in Chief two *Lions Rampant guardant Or*, and a *Frontee*, being a little different

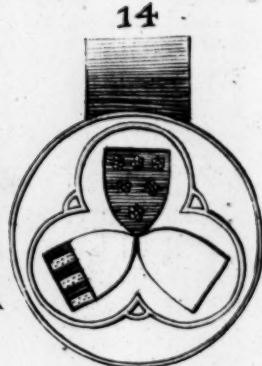
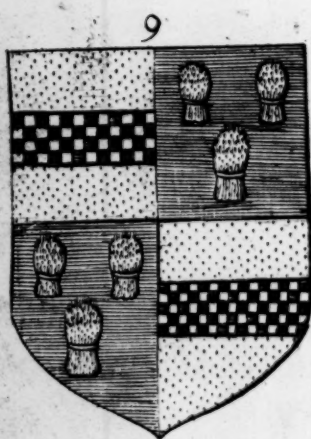
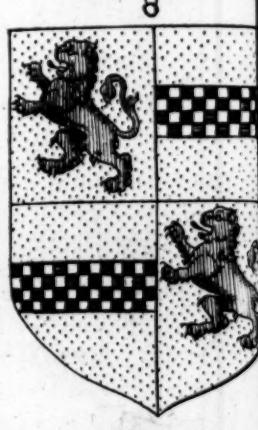
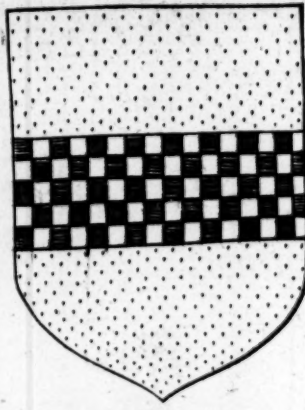
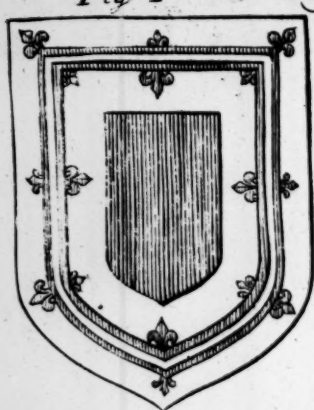
rent from the Lions of England, which his Father carried.

The first Bastard that I have observed carry the entire Arms of their Father with a Bastard Bar, or Baton, in England, was a natural Daughter of Humphry Duke of Gloucester, 4th Son of King Henry IV. whose Arms were France and England quarterly, within a Border componee Argent and Sable, which his natural Daughter Antigone carried, with a Baton sinister Azure. The next was Arthur Plantagenet natural Son of King Edward IV. carried his Father's Arms entire, bruised with a Baton sinister; he was created Viscount of Lisle by Henry VIII.

The Natural Children of the Kings of Scotland had neither Names nor Arms of Old from the Royal Family, but such as were altogether different, and these they obtained upon several Accounts; as by Marriage: Robert, Natural Son of King William, having married the Heiress of Lundie of That-ilk, he and his Issue took upon them the Name and Arms of that Family, viz. Palee of Six Argent and Gules, over all on a Bend Azure Three Cushions of the First, which they have of late disused, and carry the Arms of Scotland within a Border gobenated Argent and Azure, as the Natural Sons of our Kings have been in use to do since the Reign of King James II.

The Natural Sons of the Royal Family, of the Surnames of Bruce and Stuart, were in use to carry the proper Arms of the Name, with the ordinary Brisures of Illegitimation, of which I have treated before, and of their wearing out by many lawful Descents, as in the Bearing of several Families of those Names yet extant, who carry the Arms of Bruce or Stuart, with the Differences of lawful Children, and some have no Mark of Cadency at all but the plain Arms of Bruce or Stuart, upon which they have so far presumed, being overlook'd by our Heralds. And again, on the other Hand, the proper Arms of the Name of Stuart being disused by
the





the lawful Children of our Kings since the Reigns of Robert II. and III. and have taken the Royal Arms for their paternal ones; the natural Sons of our Kings, in Imitation of them, since the Reigns of James II. and III. have also taken the Royal Arms, with their *Brisures* of Illegitimation.

I have treated, I think, sufficiently of the *ancient Use of Armories*, yet before I proceed to the *modern regular Way of Marshalling them*, I shall speak here a little of *Composed Arms*, and of a Method used of Old of carrying many Coats of Arms not in one Shield, but in different and distinct ones, upon one Seal of Arms.

CHAP. IV.

Of Composed Arms, and Collateral ones.

TO go along with all the Periods of the Improvement of Armories, I cannot but insist a little on *Composed Arms* (which I have mentioned before) and on *Collateral ones*, before I come to *quartering* or *marshalling* many entire Arms in one Shield.

To *compose Arms*, is by adding to one's proper Bearing some Part of the Arms of another Family, or other Additament of Honour, in one Shield, without Distinction of Quarters.

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This Practice was in use before *Marshalling*, and founded upon the same Reasons, given before, of laying aside old Arms and taking up new ones, and composing the one with the other, as by several Instances given in the former Chapter.

Which Practice is still frequent with us, not only by Chiefs and Heads of Families, to shew their Alliance with other Families, but also very frequent with Cadets (younger Brothers) by adding to their paternal Bearings some Part of their *Mothers Arms*, to shew their maternal Descent, and to difference themselves from other Cadets of the same Family: This way of Differencing is much approven of by *Dugdale* in his ancient Usage of Arms, who recommends this way to his Countrymen; For, says he, *it not only serveth to unite the Families which have matched together in Love and Amity, and thereby worketh the like Effect; but beside it sheweth the Certainty of the Descending of the said younger Brothers out of both the Houses, and giveth Knowledge of the Time thereof.*

This Way may shew the Time of Descent by Marriage, but does not point out the Seniority of many Brothers of one Marriage, without the Assistance of the known Marks of Cidency, and especially the *Minute Differences*, which I have fully spoke to in my former Essay; yet the Way is commendable, and has been generally practised in *Europe*, and particularly in *Britain*, by younger Brothers, who have added one or moe of their maternal Figures, to difference themselves from their elder Brothers, as *Gordon of Glastire*, a second Brother of the Family of *Huntly*, added a *Cinquefoil* in the Centre of his paternal Coat, which Figure belong'd to his Mother who was a *Frazer*; *Arbuthnet of Fiddess*, a Son of *Arbuthnet* of That-ilk, upon the account his Mother was of the Family of *Frazer*, carries the Arms of the Viscount of *Arbuthnet*, viz. *Azure a Crescent between three Stars Argent*, which for his Difference he places within an Orle.

Orle of Cinquefoils of the last, anciently call'd Frazes, i. e. Strawberry Leaves.

Alexander Lesly of Wardis, a younger Son of William Lesly of Kincraig, by his Wife Agnes Irvine Daughter to the Laird of Drum, carried for Arms, Argent on a Bend Azur, betwixt two Holly Leaves Vert, three Buckles Or, the Leaves being the Figures of his Mother's Bearing, as in Mr. Pont's Manuscript of Blazons, which as they occur will be afterwards marked at the End of his Blazons by the Letters P's MS. signifying Pont's Manuscript.

The Right Honourable the Lord *Balmerinoch* is known by his Difference, to be descended of a younger Son of *Robert Lord Elphinston*, Chief of his Name, (whose Armorial Ensigns are *Argent a Cheveron Sable betwixt three Boar's Heads eraz'd Gules armed of the First*) and his Lady *Sarah Monteith* Daughter to *Sir John Monteith of Kerse*, because he charges his *Cheveron* with *Buckles*, which was a Part of his maternal Bearing; his Lordship's Bearing is, *Argent on a Cheveron Sable betwixt three Boar's Heads Gules, as many Buckles Or.* [Plate I. Fig. II.]

Several Families of the Surname of *Rose* who carry *Water Budgets*, have composed them with the Figures of other Families. As *Rose of Easter-Kinfauns*, carried *Or, a Fess Chequee Argent and Azur.* (for the Name of *Stuart*) *betwixt two Water Budgets Sable in Chief, and a Star in base Sable*, which I have seen appended to a Discharge, Anno 1387.

Rose of Kilravock, another ancient Baron, bears *Or, a Boar's Head coup'd Gules, betwixt three water Budgets Sable*, because one of the Family married an Heiress of the Name of *Chisholm*.

Several of the Surname of *Watson* have maternal Figures added to their proper ones, *Trees*: *Alexander Watson of Wallace-Craigie* sometime Provost of *Dundee*, and his honoured Grandchild *Alexander Watson of Wallace-Craigie*, *Argent an Oak Tree growing out of a Mount proper, sur-*

mounted of a Fess Azur, charged with a Star of the First.

Halyburton of Pitcur, a younger Son of the Family of the Lord Halyburton, carried Or, on a Bend Azur betwixt three Boars Heads eraz'd Sable as many Lozenges of the First. The Boarheads shew his maternal Descent from the Chisholms, whose Heiress they married, and with her got the Right to the Lands of Pitcur; he is now Chief of the Name.

By these maternal Figures we cannot know whether these be 2d, 3d, 4th or 5th Brothers, without other known Marks of Cadency or Minute Differences, such as the Lambel, Crescent, Mole, Martlet, &c. without which Cadets are hardly distinguished from Principals, who have likewise been in use to add to their Bearings a Part of their Mothers Arms Heiresses, to shew a Noble Descent and Alliance, and by whom they have got Riches and Lands, as also upon other Accounts, as afterwards. Thus, the Right Honourable Maxwell Earl of Nithsdale places on his Saltier a Hedge-hog Or. to perpetuate the Family of the Lord Harris, of which afterward.

Falconer of Hackerton carried of Old for Arms, Gules, three Hawk Tures Or, afterwards they were altered to Or, a Falcon's Head proper, issuing out of a Man's Heart Gules between three Stars Azur, because one of the Family marry'd a Daughter of Douglass Earl of Angus, of whom they are descended, the Heart and the Stars being the Figures of Douglass; which Blazon is illuminate in the House of Falaball in the Year 1604: But now this Family, Chief of the Name, carrieth Azur a Falcon display'd between three Stars [Fig. 12.] Argent, on its Breast a Man's Heart proper.

Cockburn of Ormiston places a Fess Chequee between his Three Cocks, because his Predecessors got the Lands of Ormiston, by marrying Lindsay Heiress of Ormiston, which I spoke to in my former Essay.

I am not to insist here in multiplying many Instances of Families composing their Coats of Arms with the Figures of other Families, to shew their Alliance or Differences as Cadets, having sufficiently treated that Way in my former Essay on Marks of Cadency. But to proceed to the Method of Marhalling many entire Coats of Arms in one Shield; before I get the Length, I cannot but take Notice here of a Method used of old of carrying several Coats of Arms, not in one Shield, but in different and distinct ones, or other Pieces of Military Furniture.

For as I said before, Arms were not only look'd upon as Ensigns of Honour, but as Marks of Noble Descent, Alliances, of Property to Territories, Offices and of other valuable Things in their Possession, or of their Right or Pretension to them, and they were not as now carried in one Shield, but often chang'd them, carrying sometimes one, sometimes another, which I have already demonstrated, and now I shall shew they carry'd them also in different and distinct Shields and other Military Furniture, upon their Seals of Arms, which gave Occasion for Seals, to be made with two Sides, a Face and a Reverse: The Face, where a Man is represented in a Throne or on Horseback, with a Shield of Arms is called the Royal and Equestrian Side of the Seal, and the other Side, as I just now said, the Reverse. On both Sides (before the Use of marshalling) there were distinct Arms, on the Equestrian Side, where a Man is represented on Horseback in his Surcoat, upon which were Arms, and on the Caparissons of his Horse were other Arms, and on the Shield or Buckler on his Arm there were different Arms, and on the Reverse, another Shield of Arms accompanied with other Shields of Arms, commonly call'd Collateral Shields, because at the Sides of the principal or paternal Shield, which they accompany, (as yet to be seen on Foreign Coins, such as Dollars, &c.) To illustrate this Practice, I shall bring a few Examples from *Olivarius Uredius's* Collections

Collections of the Seals of the Earls of *Flanders*, from our own Country, and from *Sandford's Genealogical History of England*. *Baldwin* Count of *Haynault* and *Marquis of Namure*, his Seal of Arms had two Sides, *Face* and *Reverse*, on the first, was a Man on Horseback brandishing a Sword, and about his Neck hung a Shield of Arms *Bendy Sinister of six Pieces* for the Earldom of *Haynault*, and on the *Reverse* was on a Shield of Arms, two *Cheverons* for the *Marquis of Namure*, Anno 1178, he married *Margaret* Sister and Heir of *Philip Earl of Flanders*, she bore to him *Baldwin Earl of Flanders*, who left two Heiresses, *Jean* and *Margaret*, the first married to *Ferdinand* Son of *Sanctius* King of *Lusitania*, Anno 1211, he had on his Seal of Arms on the one Side, a Man on Horseback, in his Coat-armour (or Surcoat) *Burruly of ten Pieces*, the Arms of *Lusitania*, and on his left Arm a Shield charg'd with the *Lion of Flanders*, and on the other Side of the Seal, the *Reverse*, was a Shield charg'd with three *Cheverons*, the ancient Arms of *Hannonia*, so that there were three distinct Coats of Arms upon one Seal.

William Lord of *Dampetra* Earl of *Flanders*, by his Wife *Margaret* the other Co-heir surviving of the above *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders*, his Seal, Anno 1247, had one Side Equestrian, and on his left Arm the Shield of Arms of *Flanders* charg'd with the *Lion* of that Country, and the same *Lion* on the Caparissons of his Horse; and on the other Side the Shield of Arms of the Lordship of *Dampetra*, two *Leopards*. *Robert* Earl of *Flanders*, Anno 1264, had on the *Reverse* of his Seal the Shield of Arms of *Flanders*, between two lesser Collateral Escutcheons containing the Arms of *Bethun* and *Teneremund*; and *Ludovick* Earl of *Flanders* his Seal, Anno 1382 had his *Escutcheon* of *Flanders* accompanied with Four Collateral Shields of the Arms of Countries belonging to him.

It appears then that the Custom of Marshalling several Arms in one Shield, was not then in Use with the Earls of *Flanders* till the *Burgundian* Race, which began in *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy* a younger Son of *John* King of *France*, who was the first that quartered, as is observed before, the Arms of *Burgundy Modern* with these of *Burgundy Ancient*, he married *Margaret* the Daughter and Heir of the above *Lodovick* Earl of *Flanders*, he dimidiated his Arms with thole of his Wife, of which in the following Chapter. Other great Men in that Country, and in the Countries near thereto, continued all the Arms they had Right to, being more than these in the above Examples, placed them at the Sides and round their proper Arms in the Middle, which are called *Collateral Shields of Arms*; which Practice was, and is yet frequent with the Princes of *Germany* of which the Curious may satisfy themselves in looking upon *Olivarius Uredius de Sigillis Comitum Flandrie*, from whom I shall proceed to such another Practice at home, by giving a few Instances, to put an End to this Chapter.

The Practice of Collateral Shields was in *Scotland* before the Use of Marshalling was frequent, as appears by the Seal of Arms of *Walter Lesly*, who married *Euphan Ross*, eldest Daughter and one of the Co-heirs of *William* Earl of *Ross*, appended to a Charter of his, *Anno 1375*, upon which were three Shields of Arms, that in the Middle between two Collateral ones, had the Arms of the Earldom of *Ross*, *Three Lions Rampant*, that on the right Side was the Shield of Arms of *Lesly*, having a *Bend charged with three Buckles*, and on the left was a Shield with *three Garbs*, for the Name of *Cuning* or the Country of *Buchan*, [Fig. 13. Plate 1.] I have seen all these Arms on a Seal formally quartered, a few Years after the 1375, of which in another Place.

By the Favour of Mr. *George Crawford* a Gentleman of Learning and Probity, who with great Scrutiny and Veracity
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is now publishing an Historical and Genealogical Account of the *Peerage of Scotland*, which will certainly very much oblige his Country, I have seen some Seals of Arms, one of which having three Shields of Arms, I shall here take notice of, suitable to the Subject I'm treating; it is appended to a Charter of *William Keith* Marishal of Scotland, and *Margaret Frazer* his Spouse, to *Robert Keith* their Son, of the Barony of *Strachan* in the Sherifffdom of *Kincardin*, the 10th of September 1375, which ends thus, *In cujus rei Testimonium Sigilla Nostra consimiliter sunt appensa*, which is ingraven, [Plate 1. Fig. 14] where within three Semi-circles, are three Shields, the first, that of *Keith Marishal*, on a Chief three Palets, on the other six Cinquefoils disposed 3, 2, and 1. which was for his Lady, and the third had moe Cinquefoils; but upon what Account I know not.

The Seal of *Eupham Ross* second Wife to King *Robert II.* upon which, as Queen, she is represented in a Chair of State, at her right Hand, is the Shield of Arms of Scotland, and at her left Hand that of the Earldom of *Ross* her paternal Coat, being *Three Lions Rampant*.

I have also seen the Seal of *Eupham Steuart* Daughter and Heir of *David* Earl of *Strathern*, eldest Son of King *Robert II.* by his second Wife *Eupham Ross*, appended to a Charter of Confirmation of her's of the Date 1389, wherein she is designed *Eufam Senescal Comitissa Palatina de Strathern*, confirming the Donations made by *Malcolm Drummond* to *Sir David Murray* of several Lands in the Earldom of *Strathern*, with the Consent of her two Uncles, *Walter Steuart* Lord of *Brechin*, afterwards Earl of *Athole*, and *Sir David Lindsay* of *Glenesk*, to which Charter all their Seals were appended with the Countess's in the Middle, having on the one Side the Picture of a Woman at Length, holding by each Hand a Shield, that in the Right was charged with two Cheverons, on the other by the left was a Fess Chequee for *Steuart*, which two Arms were afterwards composed

composed together in one Shield by her Successors of the Name of *Graham*, and quartered with the Arms of those of that Name, of which afterwards.

The like Practice was with the *English*, as in *Sandford's* above-named History, where the Seal of Arms of *Eleanor* Queen to *Edward I.* being a Daughter of the King of *Castile* and *Leon*, on the one Side of the Seal was her Effigies between a *Castle* and a *Lion* at her right Side, and a *Lion* and *Castle* at her left, so disposed as they were marshalled in her Father's Arms, (the Way of marshalling not being then known in *England*) and upon the Reverse of her Seal was the Escutcheon of *England*. *Isobel* Daughter of *Philip IV.* of *France*, Queen to *Edward II.* of *England*, had her Effigies on her Seal between two Escutcheons, that on the right Hand the Arms of *England*, and the other on the left the Arms of *France* impaled with the Arms of *Navarre*, these of her Mother *Joan* Queen of *France*, being the Daughter and Heir of *Henry I.* King of *Navarre*: This Practice, says our Author, of having the Arms of Husband and Wife on different Shields was before the Way of impaling Arms in *England*, but the Practice was then in *France*, as by the foresaid Example of *France* impal'd with *Navarre*. But more of impalling Arms of Husband and Wife, and other Ways of marshalling them in the following Chapter.

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CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of Marriage.

I Begin with *Marriage*, not only as one of the chief Causes of Marshalling different Coats of Arms, in one Shield; but also upon the Account, that the Arms of Husband and Wife are marshalled the plainest Ways. Before I proceed, I shall speak a little of the ancient Use of Arms carried by Women.

It cannot be thought, that they had distinguishing Ensigns of their own, so soon as Men, not being exercised in War, nor in the Use of Military Instruments, upon which they were first to be seen, yet when Arms came to be Hereditary to all the Issue of great Men, as *Tesseras* and *Marks* of a Noble Descent, Women then began to make Use of those of their Fathers, on their *Habits*, and to have them in *Lozenges*, Or, *Fusil-shields*, to shew their Descent, and at Length to join them with these of their Husbands in *Formal Shields*.

Upon their *Habits*, such as *Mantles* and *Kirtles*, the Practice seems to be ancient, for in old illuminate Books of *Herauldry* and other Paintings; great Ladies are represented with Arms on their *Mantles*, and *Kirtles*, and *Heraulds* tell us, when the same Arms are both on *Mantle* and *Kirtle*, they are then those of their Fathers, and when there are Arms on the *Mantle* different from these on the Under Habit
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the *Kirtle*, she is then a Wife, these on the *Mantle* belong to her Husband, who is as a Cloak or Mantle to shroud the Wife from all Violence, and the other on the *Kirtle* belong to her Father; for Women have no proper Arms of their own, but these of their Fathers: Yet in later Times we meet with some Concessions of Arms granted by Sovereigns, to virtuous Ladies, of which afterwards.

By the universal Practice of *Europe* unmarried Women placed their Paternal Arms in *Lozenges* or *Fusil Shields*, as by the following Examples.

Heralds tell us, That Women cannot carry their Arms in formal triangular Shields, except under these two Conditions, *First*, That they be Sovereign *Queens* or *Princesses* *Quia Naturam Nobilioris Sexus participant*, says Sir *John Fern*, and may trim their Shield of Arms with all the exterior Ornaments belonging to a King or Sovereign Prince, as Queen *Mary* of *Scotland* carried the Royal entire Atchievement of that Kingdom, and Queen *Elizabeth* did that of *England*: But *Queen Dowagers*, says he, are not allowed to carry the Sovereign Arms, tho' impaled with their own, in a formal triangular Shield, but in a *Lozenge* one; for an Instance, I shall give the Seal of Arms of *Jean Queen Dowager* of King *James I.* Mother of King *James II.* a Daughter of *John* Earl of *Somerset*, appended to an Indenter betwixt her and Sir *Alexander Livingstoun* of *Callender*, anent the Delivery of her Son the young King's Person, to be kept by the said Sir *Alexander* in the Castle of *Stirling*, of the Date the Fourth of *September 1439*, on which is a *Lozenge Shield* with her Arms, *Quarterly France and England within a Border gobonated*, impaled on the left Side with these of *Scotland* on the Right, as *Fig. 15.* But the Mothers of a King as Heir to the Crown has been allow'd to carry her Arms in formal triangular Shields, as I observe by the Practice of *England*, yea tho' she had not been the Wife of a King, but the Mother of one, as *Margaret Beauff rd* Dutches of

Somerset, who was married to *Edmund Tudor*, and bore to him *Henry VII. of England*, who claimed the Crown in Right of his Mother, she liv'd to see her Grand-child *Henry VIII.* Her Seal of Arms given us by *Sandford*, has a formal triangular Shield, with the Arms of her Family, *Quarterly France and England within a Border gobbonated*, and the Legend round; *Sigillum Domine Margarete Comitisse Richmondie & Derbie Filie & Hæredis Joannis Du is Sommerſet ac Matris Henrici Septimi.*

The 2d. Exception is from a Custom, allowing married Women to place their Arms within a formal Shield, provided it be cloſs joined with that of their Husband, which Way is called *Accolee*, or with the Arms of their Husband in one formal Shield, either by *Dimidiation* or *Impalement*, or by Way of an *Escutcheon* over the Husband's Arms, of which I ſhall treat ſeparately, and illuſtrate by Examples.

Our ancient Hiſtorians and Heraulds tell us, That the Daughters of Princes carried their Father's Arms very anciently, as *Tefferas* of their Royal Deſcent, as *Bonaventura Strachan* in his Manuscript *Germania per Scotos Chriſtiana* (in the Lawiers Library) where he gives for his Voucher an old Hiſtorian *Arnoldus Uvion*, in *additionibus ad lignum Vitæ* that *Richarda* Daughter to *Gregory* King of Scotland, when ſhe came to *France* to be married to King *Charles* the Groſs of *France*, ſhe carried her Father's Arms, *Or a Lion Rampant within a double Treſſure counter-flower'd Gules*, and the ſame Arms are given to *Maud* Daughter to King *Malcolm Canmore*, who was married to *Henry I. of England*, by *Mr. Miles* an *Engliſh* Writer, being warranted from his Uncle *Robert Glover* *Somerset* Herauld, and other Antiquaries he mentions in his *Epistle Dedicatory*, but none of theſe Writers do ſhow how the Arms of theſe Princeſſes were carried on *Mantle*, *Kirtle*, *Lozenge* or *impaled* any of the Ways above-mentioned with the Arms of their Huſbands.

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To run to ancient Seals for the Practice of Women's Arms, we will find them but late there, and even those of Men; for as I have shown before, that tho' Seals be the surest Documents for *Arms*, yet they are not the ancientest Utensils that *Arms* were first placed upon, and we cannot bring their first Use from them, tho' to *Maud* the Empress, Daughter of the former *Maud* and *Henry I.* of *England*, Heraulds ascribe the Arms of her Father yet on her Seals used by her at different Times as Queen of *England*, she had no Arms but her own Image crown'd, holding a *Sceptre* in her Right Hand, and a *Bird* on her Left.

On the Seal given us by *Olivarius Vredius* belonging to *Margaret*, Sister and Heir to *Philip* Earl of *Flanders*, in the Year 1187. there are no Arms on her Seal, tho' her Brother and Progenitors had Arms on their Seals.

Sandford gives us the Seal of *Eleanor* Queen to King *Henry III.* 1216. which had no Arms on the Face but the Image of a Woman standing on a Pedestal, upon which was a *Leopard*, and on the Reverse of her Seal the Shield of Arms of her Husband; yet that Author tells us, that, that Queen's paternal Arms were elsewhere to be seen on the Windows of the Abbay of *Westminster*, in a Formal Shield, being *Or, four Pallets Gules*. He likewise tells us, that another *Eleanor* Queen to *Edward I.* began to place her paternal Figures at the Side of her Image, as I have shown before. The first Countess of *Flanders* that carry'd her Arms in a formal Shield was *Jean* Countess of *Flanders* in the Year 1237. as I have observ'd.

I have not had the Occasion of seeing many of our old Queens and great Ladies Seals, but these I mentioned before in the former Chapter, which I shall not here repeat again, whose Arms were in formal Shields. Sir *George Mackenzie* in his *Science of Herauldry*, gives us the Seal of *Murel* Countess of *Strathern*, with her Arms, *Or, two Cheverons Gules*.

on a formal Shield, all within a Lozenge one, in the Year 1284.

But to proceed to the Method or Ways of *marshalling* the Arms of *Husband* and *Wife* before-mentioned: The First is by two Shields joined together divided at the Flanks, which the *French* call *Accolee*. The Kings of *France* have been in Use to carry their Arms so with those of the Kingdom of *Navarre*, since they marry'd with the Heiress of that Country; and I doubt not but this Method of *marshalling Husband* and *Wife* proceeded from the Way of using *collateral Shields*, as above treated on, before the Use of *marshalling* or *impaleing* *Husband* and *Wife*, which afterwards came in Use in *England*, of which there is a particular Instance in *Sandford's* History, of the Seal of *Margaret* Dutches of *Norfolk*, Daughter of *Edward I.* who had two *Husbands*, whom she survived in the Reign of her Brother *Edward II.* upon which she had her own Shield of Arms, being those of *England*, with a *Label* of five Points *Argent*, between two other Shields *Accolee*; that on the Right containing the Arms of her first Husband *John Lord Segrave*, viz. *Sable a Lion Rampant Argent crowned Or*, and the other on the Left with the Arms of her second Husband *Sir Walter Manny*, *Or three Cheverons Sable*. But 'tis strange why she used on her own Arms the *Label*, which is the *Brisure* of a younger Son, for Daughters carry no Marks of *Cadency* but their Fathers Arms entire.

This way of carrying *Husband* and *Wife's* Arms *Accolee* has been practised in *France*, tho' not frequently, as *Meneſtrier* observes. I have seen several Instances of this Practice with us, on the Entries of some old Houses of *Edinburgh*, and in the Country too; and to Exemplify, I have caused engrave the Arms of my very good Friend the much to be commended Gentleman *Henry Frazer Rose Herauld and Herauld Painter*, for his careful and curious Collections of the *Blazons*, *Descents* and *Marriages* of our Nobility and Gentry; without

without which, their *Funeral Escutcheons* with their Branches, *Proofs* of their Nobility and Gentry cannot be got trimmed, as Occasion offers; but with great Difficulty and Uncertainty, to whom I'm much obliged for his many singular Kindnesses, and free Access to his Books, he carries *Parted per Pale Azur and Argent three Cinquesoils counter changed, Accollee*, with these of his Wife *Elizabeth Chambers*, descended of the Family of *Gadgirth*, viz. *Quarterly First and Fourth Azur, a Star Argent 2d and 3d Or, a Fess chequee Gules and Argent*, [Plate 1. Fig. 16.]

The Arms of Mr. *James Smith* of *Whitehill*, Architect and Master of Works in *Scotland*, he has his Arms cut in Copper-plate for another designed Treatise of mine, *Accollee*, with these of his Wife *Janet Miln*, eldest Daughter to *Robert Miln* of *Balsargue*, viz. *First Azur three Flames of Fire proper, on a chief Argent a Thistle proper, Accollee, with Or a Cross Moulin Azur pierced of the Field, and accompanied with three Stars of the Second*, for the Name of *Miln*.

Impaleing of Husband and Wife in one Shield, is frequent every where, which is done two Ways; the First by *Dimidiation*, the Second by an entire *Impalement*: For the First, it is the ancientest Method, tho' now much in desuetude, and there are two Ways of it, (as by the above-mentioned *Sandford*) First, when the Shield of Arms of the Husband and Wife are cut into two equal Halfs, the right Half of the Husband's is joined with the left Half of the Wife's, which make up a formal Shield of Arms; for Example, he gives us these carry'd by *Margaret de Clare* Daughter of *Richard Earl of Gloucester and Hartfoord*, with these of her Husband *Edmund Earl of Cornwall*, so dimidiate on her Seal of Arms, [Fig. 1. Plate 2.] *Argent a Lion Rampant Gules crowned Or, within a Border Sable Bezantee*, for the Husband; dimidiat with *Or three Cheverons Gules*, for the Wife. Our Author tells us also, the Arms of *Isobel de Rivers* Heiress and Countess of *Devon*, were dimidiat as the former, with these of her

her Husband *William de Fortibus* Earl of *Albemar*, in the Reign of *Edward I.* surrounded with this Pentametre, *Non caret effectu quod voluere duo*; for the *Blazon*, I refer the Curious to our Author's Book, where he tells us, that this way of *Dimidiation* was very much in Use in *England* in the Reign of *Edward I.* and long before the Use of *Entire Impalements*; and that *Margaret* Sister to *Philip IV.* of *France*, second Wife to the same *Edward*, had on her Seal the Arms of *England*, so dimidiat with those of *France*, and was the first Queen of *England* that had her Arms so marshalled, in the Year 1299.

But this way of *Dimidiation* looks not well, for the Armorial Figures are so far diminished and deformed that they cannot be known, as these in the Example of *Clare*, the Limbs of the *Cheverons* are like *Bendlets*; so that this way of *Dimidiation* was soon laid aside.

There is another way of *Dimidiation* more distinct, and more frequently used with us, and other Nations, in dimidiating only the Husband's Arms, by placing the Wife's entire Arms upon the left Half of the Husband's, as by the Seal of Arms of *Philip the Bold* Duke of *Burgundy*, in the Year 1381. who carry'd quarterly *Burgundy Modern and Ancient*; upon his Marriage with the Daughter and Heiress of *Ludovick* Earl of *Flanders*, his Arms were dimidiat with his Wife's, being placed upon the left Half of her Husband's quarter'd Arms; so that the 2d and 4th Quarters are absconded, and the 1st and 3d Quarter only seen [as *Fig. 2. Plate 2.*]

Mary Queen of *Scotland*, when marry'd to *Francis II.* of *France*, on her Great Seal had the Arms of *Scotland* and *France* dimidiat, the Arms of *Scotland* lying on the left Half of the *French* Arms, being *Azur three Flower-de-lises Or. two in Chief, and one in Base*; so that the *Flower-de-lis* is in the sinister chief Point, and the Half of the *Flower-de-lis*

in Base, are absconded by the Arms of Scotland. [Fig. 3. Plate 2.]

Amongst many ancient Pieces and Documents of Honour, belonging to that ancient and truly Noble Family of Seaton, (where *Herauldry*, *Nobility* and *Vertue*, for many Ages, have been splendid, as will appear thro' this Treatise.) I shall give here one Instance of a few Noble Persons, Heads of that Family, in *Impaleing*, by way of *Dimidiation*, their Arms with those of their Ladies, which are yet to be seen (notwithstanding all the bad Treatment that Noble Family has met with of late) on the Roof of *Samson's Hall*, in the Palace of *Seaton*, there are Twenty Eight large Achievements of the Nobility related to the Family, with that of the Sovereign, all curiously Embos'd and Illuminated in the Year 1524. by the Order of *George Sixth Lord Seaton*, a noble and eminent Patriot for his Sovereign and Country in the worst of Times, his Arms being *Quarterly First and Fourth, Or, three Crescents within a double Tressure flower'd and counterflower'd with Flower-de-lises Gules*, for the Name of *Seaton*, *second and third Azure three Garbs Or*, for the Earldom of *Buchan*, which are dimidiat with those of his Lady *Isabel Hamilton* Daughter of *Sir William Hamilton* of *Sorn* and *Sanquhar*, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, descended of *Sir David Hamilton* of *That-ilk*, one of the Progenitors of the present Duke of *Hamilton*, her paternal Arms being *Gules three Cinquefoils Ermine within a double Tressure flower'd and counterflower'd Argent*; her Mother was a Daughter of the Earl of *Cassils*, [Plate 2. Fig. 4.] Their Son and Successor was *Robert first Earl of Winton*, of whose Succession and Additaments of Honour afterwards.

George Fifth Lord Seaton, Father of the former, carry'd the above quarter'd Arms, which were dimidiat with those of his Lady, *Elizabeth Hay*, eldest Daughter to *George Lord Yester*, which are *Quarterly First and Fourth Azure three Cinquefoils Argent, Second and Third Gules*,

Gules three Bars Ermine, and by way of Surtout, Argent three In-escutcheons Gules. Again, his Father George Fourth Lord Seaton, has also his Arms impaled by way of Dimidiation (on the foresaid Roof) with those of his Lady Jean Hepburn, eldest Daughter of Patrick first Earl of Bothwell Lord Crighton and Hales, being *Quarterly 1st and 4th Gules on a Chevron Argent, two Lions pulling at a Rose of the first; 2d and 3d, Or, a Bend Azur:* This Lord George was kill'd at the Battle of Flodden, fighting valiantly for his King and Country; his Corps were brought home and interr'd in the Collegiat Church of Seaton, his Lady built the North Isle of that Church, where the Earls of the Family now ly, as also the Fore-work of Seaton House, and above the Gate caus'd cut on a large Stone her Husband's Arms, with her own, by way of an entire Impalement, (of which immediately.) All these Ladies *quartered Arms* are entire in their *Figures* and *Quarters*, lying on the left Side of their Husband's Arms, absconding their 2d and 4th *Quarters*, as may be observed at Fig. 4.

Dimidiation does better with *quartered Arms*, than with a single Coat, for then Part of the principal Figure or Figures of the Husband are absconded by the Wife's; yet this Way of *Impalement* has been anciently used all *Europe* over by the most Noble Families, and that not only upon the account of Marriage, but upon other Accounts; for in Upper and Lower Germany many *Demi-Eagles* and *Lions* are yet to be seen in *Armorial Bearings* of Great Men, since the Prince of Swabia (as Menestrier observes) was chosen Emperor, who then carried the *Eagle* of the *Empire* dimidiat with the *Lion* of Swabia, and in Imitation of him many Families in Poland and Friezland carry'd *Demi-Eagles*, for which he vouches one Junius, who says, *Friscus Clypeus & Insignibus dimidiatis Aquilas plerumque adiciunt, &c.* But to proceed to the other Method of marshalling the Arms of Husband and Wife by entire Impalement:

Entire

Entire Impalement, is by dividing the Field of Arms into two equal Parts, by a *Paler* Line or *Pursel* of a Pencil, the Husband's Arms entire on the Right, and the Wife's so on the Left, to shew that the Husband and Wife are two Halfs, which make an entire Whole; and these are called by the *English*, *Baron* and *Femme*: By this way of *Impaleing*, which is now frequently used, no Figure is absconded or cut off, except sometimes that Side of the *Border* of the Husband's or Wife's Arms, that is next to the *Paler* or dividing Line.

The *English*, as *Guillim*, make a Distinction of *Marriage*, *Single* and *Hereditary*; the one bring no hereditary Possessions, the other do, being married with Heiresses: The First has these Forms above-mentioned of *Marshalling*, but their Children shall have no further to do with the Mother's Coat, (says our Author) than to set up the same in their House *palerways*, after the foresaid Manner, so to continue the Memorial of their Father's Match with such a Family; but, as I have said before, the Children of the single Match have Right to take a Part of their Mother's Coat, and compose with their *paternal Figures*, to shew their Descent, and difference themselves from other Branches of the Family. The *hereditary Marriage* (says our Author) has a Prerogative which the former has not, That the *Baron* having received Issue from his *Femme*, it is in his Choice whether he will bear her Coat by *Impalement* or else in an *Inescutcheon* upon his own, and the Heir of these two Inheritors shall bear these two hereditary Coats of his Father and Mother, to himself and his Heirs *Quarterly*, to shew, that the Inheritance as well of the Possession, as of the Coat of Arms, are invested in them and their Posterity; of which more immediately. As for Examples of the First.

John Veitch of *Darwick*, Chief of his Name, Representative of an Ancient and Knightly Family in *Tweeddale*, *Argent three Cows Heads erased Azur, armed and langued Gules*, impaled with those of his Lady *Margaret Nisbet*, a Great-grandchild

grandchild of the ancient and principal Family of *Nisbet* of That-ilk, in the *Mers*, *Argent three Boars Heads erased Sable, armed and langued Gules*. [Plate 2. Fig. 5.]

John Mow of *Mains*, in the Sheriffdom of *Berwick*, lineal Male Representative of the ancient Family of *Mow* of That-ilk in *Teviodale* (of late called *Belfoord* by a Purchaser of that Barony of the Name of *Bell*) I could give several Documents if I were to insist upon such Things here, of the Antiquity of that ancient, and sometimes numerous Family, many of which Family, as in our Records, have been Hostages to the *English* for keeping the Peace between the Borderers of *Scotland* and *England*. There's a Contract betwixt the Abbot of *Kelso* and the Laird of *Mow* in the Register of *Kelso*, an Abstract of which is in the Hands of *Riddel* of That-ilk, where his Predecessor *Sir Robert Riddel*, is Cautioner for *Mow* of That-ilk, *Anno 1270*. The last Laird of *Mow*, a great Sufferer for his Sovereign King *Charles I.* married a Sister of *Sir Alexander Nisbet* of That-ilk, his Grand-child *John Mow* of *Mains* married a Daughter of *Brymer* of *Westertoun* in *Fife*, and of *Edram* in the *Mers*, their Arms are impaled, as Fig. 6. Plate 2. viz. For *Mow*, *Azur, a Boar's Head erased Argent armed and langued Gules, betwixt three Mullets of the second, two in Chief, and one in Base, Parti with Or, a Fess ermine between three Dragons Heads, erased Gules* for *Brymer*. But to proceed,

There are three Rules observed in impaling the Arms of *Husband* and *Wife*, First, That the *Husband's* Arms are always placed on the right as *Baron*, and these of the *Femme* on the left Side; some say, when the *Wife's* Arms are these of a Sovereign or high dignified *Feu*, they may be placed on the right Side in an Impalement, and give for Instance those Arms on the Surcoat and Seal of *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, who married for his second Wife *Constance* Daughter and Heir of *Peter* King of *Castile* and *Leon*, her Arms were impaled on the right Side: But to this, *Sandford* gives

a satisfactory Answer, that these were not marshalled upon the Head of *Baron* and *Femme*; but upon the Account of the Right of Pretension, her Husband had by her to the Sovereignty of the Kingdoms of *Castile* and *Leon*.

The 2^d Rule Heralds give us, that no Husband can impale his Wife's Arms with his own, on a *Surcoat* of Arms, *Ensigns* and *Banners* upon the Account of *Baron* and *Femme* only, but as they are, these of dignified Feus, to which he has Right by his Wife, he may then use them on such Utensils, as Arms of Pretension or Feudal ones.

3^{dly}, When the Husband impales the Wife's Arms with his own, he cannot surround the Shield with the *Order* of the *Garter*, as *Sandford* observes, for this Reason, tho' a Husband may give his equal Half of his *Escutcheon*, and hereditary Honour, yet he cannot share his temporary Order of Knighthood with her; so that the Knights Companions of any sovereign Order cannot by the Practice of Heraldry surround their Shield of Arms with Collars of sovereign Orders, when their Wife's are impaled with them, meerly upon the Account of *Baron* and *Femme* (yet in my Opinion the Collar may be placed at the Side of the Husband's Part of the Shield for his Honour) except the Sovereigns of these Orders have an hereditary Right whether Male or Female. The Kings of *England* and *Scotland* have been in Use to surround their Arms impaled with their Queens, with their respective Orders of Knighthood of which they were Sovereigns; I have seen the Arms of *Francis* King of *France*, impaled with those of his Queen *Mary* of *Scotland*, surrounded with the Collar of the Order of *St. Michael*, and her Arms alone surrounded with the Order of the *Thistle* of which she was Sovereign, and is so ingraven on the Boxing of the Chimney in the great Hall of the Palace of *Seton* (so called in our Kings Charters to the Earls of *Winton*) and on the other Side are the Arms of *George* Lord *Seton*, surrounded with the Collar of the Order of *St. Andrew*, or the *Thistle*.

Mary

Mary Queen of England had her Arms impaled with those of her Husband Philip of Spain, surrounded with the Order of the Garter. Those Instances cannot precedent for any less concerned, for Francis and the Maries were Sovereigns of Orders, and Philip a Knight of the last. It seems by this Practice, that the Widows of Sovereigns, tho' their Arms continue impaled with their deceas'd Princes's, are not surrounded with the Collars of their Orders; for as I observe, Albert Arch Duke of Austria and Duke of Burgundy Sovereign of the Order of the Golden Fleece, having married Isobel Infanta, Daughter and Heir of Philip II. of Spain, marshalled her Arms with his own, and surrounded them with the Collar of the Golden Fleece when alive, but after his Death his Princess carried the Arms of her deceas'd Husband impaled with her own, and instead of being surrounded with the foresaid Collar, it was only with a Cordelier, as on her Seal in Olivarius Uredius's Collections. Since I am speaking here of Isobel Infanta of Spain, and the Fashion of her Armorial Bearing when a Wife, and a Widow, I think it not improper here to shew her Shield of Arms when a Maid, being something singular to us, tho' ordinary in her own Country; she had on her Seal of Arms while unmarried, a Lozenge Shield, parted per Pale, on the left Half the Arms of her Father for her own, and the right Side was Blank (without Arms for a Husband) called Arms of Expectation, which it seems was then a Custom in Spain for young Ladies, that were resolv'd to marry: Which Shield of Isobel's, Olivarius Uredius gives in his Collections with these Words, *In Isobellæ insignibus dextrum scuti latus vacuum quod Expectativum vocant indicat Isobellam adhuc innuptam & in illo insignia Mariti expectantem sinistrum autem aucupant insignia Patris ejus Philippi 2di.* Here it is to be observed, That the Wife gives always the right Hand in the Shield to the Husband, tho' she does not know what Quality he may be of.

When

When one marries an Heiress, he may either impale or quarter her Paternal Coat with his own, or place her Arms by Way of an Inescutcheon over his own Arms.

It is true, that the Custom of quartering the Wife's Coat upon the Account that she is an Heiress is not so frequent in other Countries, except it be upon the Account of *Noble Feus*, as with us in *Scotland*, where a late Custom has so far prevailed, that those who marry Heiresses quarter their Arms with their own; of which I shall add these few Instances.

The Right Honourable *William Johnston* Marquis of *Annandale*, Earl of *Hartfield*, and Lord *Johnston*, Chief of his Name, carried *Argent a Saltir Sable on a chief Gules three Cushions Or*, but upon his Marriage with the Heiress of *Craigiehall* of the Name of *Fairholm*, he quartered her Arms with his own, being, *Or, an Anchor in pale Gules*.

Sir *James Dalrymple* President of the Session, and after Viscount of *Stair*, quartered the Coat of his Wife with his own, who was *Margaret* eldest Daughter and Co-heir of *James Ross* of *Balnah and Carscruch* near *Glenluce* in *Galloway*, as in our new Register of Arms, Quarterly first, *Or, on a Saltire Azur nine Lozenges of the first for Dalrymple*, 2d. *Or a Cheveron checquee Sable and Argent between three Water Budgets of the second, for Ross*, third as the second, and the fourth as the first.

Their eldest Son Sir *John Dalrymple*, married *Elizabeth Dundas* Heiress of *Newliston*, placed her Arms, *Argent a Lion Rampant Gules*, by way of *Surtout*, that is, an *Inescutcheon*, over his Father's quartered Arms, as before; he was created Earl of *Stair*, Viscount of *Dalrymple*, and Lord *Newliston*, Anno 1703. [Plate 2. Fig. 7.]

It is a frequent Custom with the *English* to place the Coat of Arms of the Wife, being an Heiress, in an *Inescutcheon*, in the Centre of the Husband's Arms, which they call an *Escutcheon*.

Escutcheon of Pretence, because he pretendeth to bear the same Coat to himself, as to his Heireſs, as *Guillim* ſays, in his *Display of Herauldry*, where he gives us ſeveral Examples, and even where the Husband's Coat is ſo plain, that it has but one Figure, the *Ineſcutcheon* with the Wife's Arms is placed upon it; and where there are three Figures, Two and One in a *Shield* only, it is placed in the *Centre* betwixt them: Which Practice looks not well, and, in my Opinion, ſhould be ſhunn'd as informal, in bruising and abſconding the only *Armorial Figure* in the *First*, and in the *Second*, by obſtructing a regular *Blazon*, in which the Figure in the *Centre* is to be begun with, before thoſe that accompany it, which cannot be done here by beginning with the Wife's; ſo that it is more convenient and ſeemly for the Husband that has ſuch plain Arms to *impale* or *quarter* them with thoſe of his Wife an Heireſs; and if the Husband have *quartered Arms*, then the *Escutcheon of Pretence* will ſtand handſomely by way of *Sartout*.

When a Husband has had two Wives, (Heireſſes or not Heireſſes) and would have their Arms with his own *marshalled*, the Husband's *Shield* may then be *tierced in pale*, i. e. divided into three equal Parts perpendicularly, the Husband's Arms placed in the *middle Area*, and the Wife's two Coats on the *right and left Areas*, or they may be otherwiſe diſpoſed thus, *Parti mi-coupee* to the *Siniſter*, i. e. the *Shield* being divided into two equal Halfs by a *Paler Line*, the Husband's Arms on the right Side, and the left Side, divided by an horizontal Line above, and below are placed the Arms of the two Wives, as frequently practiſed with us on *Funeral Eſcutcheons*: And for an Example, I ſhall here give the Arms of Sir *William Scot* of *Thirlſtoun*, which may be thus *marshalled*, with theſe of his two Ladies, viz. His, Or on a *Bend Azur* within a double *Treſſure* of the laſt, a *Star* betwixt two *Crescents* of the firſt, *Parti* with, *mi-coupee* to the *Siniſter*, in *Chief*, *Argent* a *Saltire ingraled cantoned* with

with four *Roses Gules*, for his first Lady *Elizabeth Naper* Daughter and Heiress of the Lord *Naper*: And in Base *Argent* on a *Cheveron Gules* topped with a *Thistle proper*, between three *Boar Heads erased Sable*, armed and langued of the second, as many *Cinquesails of the Field*, for his second Wife *Jean Nisbet*, only Daughter of Sir *John Nisbet* of *Dirltoun* a famous *Lawier*, Advocate to King *Charles II.* and one of the *Senators* of the College of *Justice*, descended of *Nisbet* of *That-ilk* in the Shire of *Berwick*. [Plate 2. Fig. 8.]

When a Wife would have the Arms of her two Husbands represented in one Shield with her own, then it is divided *per Pale Mi-coupee* to the *Dexter*, her two Husbands Arms on the Right, and her own on the Left. As for an Example, I shall make bold to give here the Arms of her Grace *Anne Scot Dutchess of Buccleugh*, with the Arms of her two Husbands, first *James Duke of Monmouth*, Natural Son to King *Charles II.* the Arms of *Britain* with a *Batton sinister Gules*, and in Base these of her Grace's second Husband, the Lord *Carnwallis* of *Eye* in *Suffolk*, *Sable gutty Argent*, on a *Fess of the last three Cornish choughs proper*, which two Coats on the Right, are *parti* with her Grace's on the Left, viz. *Or on a Bend Azur, a Star between two Crescents of the Field*, as Plate 2. Fig. 9.

Mr. *Kent* in his *Grammar of Herauldry*, says, if a Man do marry three *Wives*, the two first shall have the chief Part, and the third all the Base. If he have a fourth *Wife*, she must participate of the Base with the third *Wife*. And *Guillim* in his *Display of Herauldry*, gives us an Example of the Arms of a Man of the Name of *Clifton*, impaled in the Middle with the Arms of his seven *Wives*, four on the *dexter Side*, and three on the *Sinister*, all *Bar-ways*, that is to say, the Shield is *tierced*, divided into three equal Parts perpendicular, the first Part on the right is *coupee three*, which make four *Area's*, where the first four *Wives* Arms are placed, one above another; the second Part, which is

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the

the Middle, are only the Arms of *Clifton* the Husband, the third Part on the left Hand is *coupee two*, which make three *Area's*, in which are his other three Wives Arms, one above another.

I shall end this Chapter with some of *Guillim's* Observes anent impaling Husband and Wives Arms together.

1. That it is not permitted by Law, but only tolerated through Custom, (but I suppose here he understands only single Matches, and not Hereditary) because by Reason of the Wife's Marriage she renounceth the Name of the Family whereof she is descended, and assumeth the Name of her Husband's Family; and a special Reason he gives, *Quia Agnationis dignitas semper debet esse salva*, the Agnation (which is of the Father's Side) must be preserved entire, and therefore the Honour or Arms of it not to be carried into another Family.

2. That every Gentleman that marries a Gentlewoman whose Father did bear any Difference in his Coat, the same ought to be continued in the Impalement of the Daughter's Arms with her Husband's, which is just and reasonable, for by that Mark of Cadency of her Father's, she will be known of what Branch of the Stem she is come from.

3. When a Coat of Arms surrounded with a Border is marshalled Pale ways with another, then that Part of the Border which is next to the other Coat impaled with it must be exempted and not seen.

4. If a bordered Coat be marshalled with other Coats Quarterly, then shall no Part of the Border be omitted, but the Border shall environ the same Round. Having treated, I think, sufficiently of the several Ways of marshalling Husbands and Wives Arms, I shall now proceed to treat of the like Method of marshalling Arms of Offices.

CHAP. VI.

Of Offices Ecclesiastical and Civil.

THE Ensigns and Badges of Ecclesiastical Functions or Offices, were anciently used in adorning the Shields of Arms of those in Office: The Popes began upon their Difference for Precedency with the Patriarchs of *Constantinople*, assuming the Keys as the Badges of their Office, to shew they were St. *Peter's* Successors, but they never marshalled them in the Shield with their own Arms which they carried in an Oval one, after the Form of a *Cartouche*, which they adorned by placing the *Keys* in *Saltir* behind the Shield, the *Papal Mitre* above, with *Angels* at the Sides holding *Staves* with *Three Traverses*, and these are called the *Pontifical Ensigns*, which still adorn the Paternal Arms of the Popes; this Practice of Trimming is said to begin about the End of the Eighth Century, under the Emperor *Phocas*, as *Theodore Hoppingius* observes: *Cardinals*, *Bishops*, *Abbots*, *Priors*, and other Church Officers, began afterwards in Imitation of the Popes, to adorn their Shields of Arms with *Hats*, *Mitres*, *Crosiers*, and *Cross Staves*, and a long Time after these *Prelates*, in Imitation of the *Laicks*, when *Marshalling* was in Use, began to take some remarkable Figures of their Offices, and to marshal them with their Paternal Ones, after the ordinary Method now in Use; as,

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Parti,

Parti, by *Impalement*, *Coupee*, *per Fess*, *Quarterly*; of which I shall add a few Instances of the Practice of Prelates abroad, and then return to those in *Britain*.

Parti, by *Impalement* as before of Husband and Wife, but with this Difference, the *Arms of Office* are placed on the right Side of the Shield, *Parti* with the Paternal Arms of those in Office. And tho' a Bishop or any other Prelate be called *Maritus Ecclesie*, the Husband of the Church, by the Canon Law, yet he is but one, in a figurative Speech, and the Church's Arms take Place as more Noble, as also do those of secular Offices, both of which I shall add some Examples afterwards.

The second Method of Prelates marshalling their Arms by Way of *Coupee* that is *parted per Fess*, by dividing the Shield into two equal Parts horizontally, place the Coat of Office above, and that of the Incumbent below, a frequent Practice in *Italy*.

The third Method by *Quartering*, is done by a *Parti* and *Coupee Line*, dividing the Shield into four Quarters, which is frequently made use of by the *French* and *Germans*, especially when those High-Church-Men are Temporal Princes, as the Ecclesiastick Peers of *France*, the *Archbishop* and *Duke* of *Rheims*, for his Office carries *Azur*, *Semee Flower de Lises*, Or, a *Cross Gules*.

The Bishop and Duke of *Langres*, *Azur*, *Semee Flower de Lises* Or, a *Saltier Gules*.

The Bishop of *Laon*, *Semee of France*, a *Crosier* in pale *Gules*.

The Bishop, Count of *Beauvais*, Or, a *Cross Gules* cantoned with four Keys of the last, &c.

Which Arms of Offices are quartered in the first and fourth Quarters with the Paternal ones of those in Office.

The three Archbishops Electors of the Empire do also marshal their Arms of Office, with their Paternal ones, which are sometimes placed by Way of *Surtout*, upon the Account

Account of many Coats of Offices quartered together, viz.

The Archbishop and Elector of *Mayence*, (or *Mentz*) Great Chancellor of the Empire in *Germany*, carries *Quarterly First and Fourth Gules, a Wheel with six Spokes Or*, for his Episcopal See, *Second and Third*, the paternal Arms of the Bishop in Possession. The *Wheel* is storied to have been at first assumed by one *Villegese*, who was chosen Archbishop for his eminent Piety, and he out of Humility, being the Son of a Wheel-wright, took the *Wheel*, which his Successors have continued for the Arms of that See.

The Archbishops of *Treves* Great Chancellors of the Empire in *France*, and Electors, have been in Use to carry Four Coats of Offices, thus (as by *Jacob Imhoff*) *Quarterly, First, Argent a Cross Gules*, for the Arch-See of *Treves*. *Second, Gules, a Paschal Lamb proper, standing upon a Mount in Base Vert, carrying a Flag over its Shoulder*, as Abbot of *Prumia*. *Third, Gules a Castle Argent masoned Sable, surmounted of a Crosier in Pale, and below a Crown Or*, as Prepositor and Overseer of *Wissenberg*. *Fourth, Azur a Cross Argent*, as Bishop of *Spira*, and over all, by way of *Surtout*, an Escutcheon of the paternal Arms of the Archbishop for the Time.

The Archbishop of *Cologne*, Great Chancellor of the Empire for *Italy*, and Elector, carries, (as in the Book, titled, *Feu de Armories*) *Quarterly first Argent, a Cross Sable*, for that See. 2. *Gules, a young Horse Effray Argent*, for *Westphalia*. 3. *Argent three Men's Hearts Gules*, for the Dutchy of *Eugeren*. 4. *Argent, an Eagle display'd Gules*, for the Dutchy of *Aversberg*, and by way of *Surtout* the Arms of the present Archbishop, being those of *Bavaria* and the *Palatinate*, *quarterly*, as a Son of that Family.

Menestrier tells us, that at *Ausburg*, *Ratisbon*, *Cologne*, and many other Places in *Germany*, inferior Church Officers, such as *Abbots*, *Abbeesses*, *Priors*, &c. are in use not only to impale but

but *quarter* the Arms of Offices with those of their Families; and in his Treatise of his *True Art of Blazon*, speaking of the Arms of Communities, says, they were taken up by Religious Orders to distinguish themselves from one another, in Imitation of the *Laicks* in distinguishing their Families, and that almost no Religious Fraternity want Signs and Marks to distinguish them.

As for those Orders of Knighthood, which are both *Spiritual* and *Temporal*, such as the Knights *Templars*, and *Hospitalers*, they *compose*, *impale*, or *quarter* the Arms of their respective Orders, as do at present the grand Masters of the Knights of *Malta*, who *quarter* in the first Place the Arms of that Order, being *Gules a Cross Argent*, with their paternal ones; but the Knights of that Order, in Distinction from the Grand Master, do not *quarter*, but *compose* them with their own, by placing them in *Chief*, or on a *Chief*, which has occasioned one Coat of Arms to have two *Chiefs*, the one above the other.

But to come home to *Britain*, with some Observes of the ancient and modern Practice of our *Prelates* in *Scotland*, in carrying of their Arms on their Seals of Office and on other Places, I observe, of Old they neither did *compose*, *impale* nor *quarter* their *Ensigns of Office* with their paternal ones, till after the *Reformation* from the Church of *Rome*; for before, their Seals of Arms were form'd after the Fashion of oblong Ovals, upon which are only to be seen the *Frontispieces of Churches*, with the Image of their *Patron Saints*, standing in the *Porches*, or in fine carved *Niches*, and below them small triangular Shields, with the Incumbent Prelate's Arms, sometimes adorned with *Mitre*, *Crosier*, or *Cross-staff*, of which I shall here add some Instances.

I have seen several Seals of the *Archbishops* of *St. Andrews*, which have the Image of *St. Andrew* with his *Cross*, standing in the *Porch* of a Church, and below his Feet a little *Shield* with the paternal Arms of the Archbishop thereon, as especially

especially that of *William* Archbishop of that *See*, in the Reign of *Robert the Bruce*, has on his Shield *three Cinquefoils or Frazers*, being of the Name of *Frazer*, and the Shield *timbred* with a *Mitre* below the Feet of *St. Andrew*.

I have seen in the Hands of *Mr. George Crawford*, a Famous Genealogist and Antiquary, an *Indenter* between the High and Mighty Princess *Jean*, by the Grace of God Queen of *Scotland*, (therein so design'd, being Widow of King *James I.* and Mother of King *James II.* Daughter to *John* Earl of *Somerset*) and *Sir Alexander Livingston* of *Calendar*, anent the Delivery of the young King's Person, to be kept by the said *Sir Alexander* in the Castle of *Stirling*, of the Date the 4th of *September*, Anno 1439. to which are appended the Seal of the Queen, (of which before) several other Noble Barons and the following Prelates Seals.

The Seal of *John* Bishop of *Glasgow*, had the Image of *St. Mungo* standing in a *Portico* of the Church, and below his Feet the Shield of Arms of that Prelate, charged with *three Bars*, to shew he was of the Name of *Cameron*, which was also *timbred* with a *Mitre*, and at the Sides of the Shield were *two Salmons with Rings in their Mouths*; and the Legend round the Seal, *Sigillum Joannis Episcopi Glasguen.* [Fig. 10. Plate 2.] And the same Arms are cut in Stone with a *Salmon* below the Shield, which are to be seen on the Vestry of the Church of *Glasgow*, which that Bishop built. He was descended of the *Camerons* of *Perthshire*, being educate to the Church, and put into *Orders*, and for his Learning preferred to be Provost of the Collegiat Church of *Lincluden*, and being qualified for a higher Employment, was immediately upon the Return of King *James I.* made Secretary to that Prince, and Keeper of the Privy Seal; in which Station having, no doubt, served that Prince with great Fidelity, in 1425. he promoted him to the Episcopal See of *Glasgow*, and to be Lord Chancellor of *Scotland*,
in

in which high Offices he continued till the Death of the King, *Anno* 1437. which he himself survived Nine Years, and was a great Benefactor to the Church of *Glasgow*: He died *Anno* 1446. Mr. George Buchanan, say, Bishop *Spotiswood* copying from Buchanan, say, Bishop Cameron made a very fearful *Exit*, and endeavours to give the World a very ill Character of him; but 'tis with the greatest Difficulty I can believe he was such a Man as they represent him, in regard our excellent King *James* I. who was a very good Judge of Men, employ'd him immediately in his Service, and conferred the highest Office in the State upon him, as well as the second Place in the Church, which we may very reasonably suppose from his long Continuance in both, he filled them with eminent Sufficiency; and the *Cartulary* of *Glasgow*, where there is a pretty exact Account of the *Obits* of the Bishops of that See, do not make Mention of any such dismal End of the Bishop, as my Friend Mr. *Crawford* informed me, upon his Perusal of the Obituary of the Metropolitan See of *Glasgow*. A more full Account of which, and of Bishop Cameron, I have seen in a Manuscript in his Hands composed by himself, entitled, *Reliquie sancti Quintigerni*.

The Seal of *John* Bishop of *Murray*, had only the Image of a *Saint*, with a *Cross* standing in the Porch of a Church, and no Shield with his Arms.

That of *John* Bishop of *Ross*, had a *Bishop* with a *Mitre* on his Head, standing in a Porch of a Church, and below a *Shield* charged with a *Bull's Head cabossed*, being of the Name of *Turnbull*, his paternal Figure.

The other Seal appended was that of *Michael* Bishop of *Dunblain*, which was round, and had only a *formal Shield*, with a *Cheveron* charged with three Stars, as I could observe, being somewhat defaced, the Arms of the Name of *Ker* or *Ochiltry*.

Besides these, I have seen several other Bishops Seals after the same Form with their *Shields of Arms*, below the Images
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of Saints or Mitred Bishops supported by *Angels*, and adorned by *Mitres* or *Crosiers*.

The Seal of *Andrew* Commendator of *Fedburgh*, (in the Custody of Mr. *James Anderson*) upon which there is the Image of a *Saint* standing in a fine carved *Nich*, on the Foot of which is his Shield of Arms, *Quarterly first and fourth a Lion Rampant; second and third, three Peppingoes*, he being of the Name of *Home*, and behind the *Shield* a *Crosier* turned to the Right.

On the Buildings of Churches, we find only the paternal Arms of Bishops and Abbots sometimes ornamented with *Mitres* and *Crosiers*, as thole of *Garvin Dunbar* Archbishop of *Glasgow* being only three *Cusheons* within a double *Tressure counterflowered*, for his Arms. And on the Wall that surrounds the Castle of *Glasgow*, are on several Places the Arms of *James Beton* the last *Romish Bishop* of that See, being these of *Beton* quartered with *Balfour*, as a Nephew of *Beton* of *Balfour*; and below these Arms is a *Salmon with a Ring in its Mouth*, which was also carried by some of his Predecessors Bishops of that Place, to perpetuate a Miracle said to be performed by *St. Mungo*, Patron-Saint of the Church of *Glasgow*.

On the beautiful Abbay of *Paisly* are the Arms of the Abbot, *George Sharw*, *Three covered Cups with a Crosier behind the Shield*; he was a Brother of *Sharw* of *Sauchy*. On the Abbay of *Holy-rood-house* are to be seen the Arms of the Abbot *Archbald Crawford* Treasurer to King *James III.* a Brother of *Crawford* of *Henning*, which are only his paternal Bearing, viz. a *Fess Ermin with a Star in Chief*, and the *Shield adorned with a Mitre*.

By all the Enquiry I can make, I find none of our *Romish Prelates* ever marshalled the *Figures* of their respective Sees, (I mean the *Images* of their Patron-Saints, their *Crosses*, or such remarkable Things belonging to them) with their paternal Bearings, by impaling or quartering them in one
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Shield,

Shield, tho' they have adorned the Outer-sides of their Shields with Mitres, Crofiers, Keys, and pastoral Staves; so that the Custom of marshalling Arms for Episcopal Sees with the paternal ones of Bishops, is no older than the Reformation from the Romish Church, and the Figures of which they are formed and made up are taken from the old Seals, such as the Images of Saints and Bishops, their Crofies, Mitres, Crofiers, pastoral Staves, Keys, and other such Things relating to them, which will appear to the Curious by their Blazons, a Few of which follow.

The Arms now used for the Archiepiscopal See of St. Andrews, are, *Azur, a St. Andrew's Cross (a Saltier) Argent*, taken from the old Seal of that See before described, having St. Andrew holding such a Cross, which have been impaled with the Arms of those that have been in Office, as lately with these of the most Reverend Father in GOD, James Sharp, D. D. by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of St. Andrews, Primat of all Scotland, being, *Argent, a Fess Azur betwixt two cross Croflets fitché in Chief, and a Mollet in Base Sable*, as in Sir George Mackenzie's Science of Heraldry.

The Archiepiscopal See of the Church of Glasgow has now for Arms, *Argent, a Tree growing out of a Mount Vert, with a Bell hanging on a Branch, and a Salmon lying Fess-ways thwart the Trunk of the Tree, with a Ring in its Mouth proper*. The Salmon, as I observed before, was carried by the Romish Prelates at the Sides and below the Shield; these Arms have been impaled by the Archbishops of that See, and of late with the Arms of the most Reverend Father in GOD Alexander Cairncross, by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Glasgow, whose Arms are, *Argent, a Stag's Head eraz'd, with a Cross pattee fitchie betwixt his Antine Gules*, [Fig. 11. Plate 2.] He was Representative of the Families of Cairncross of Balmaishanan in the North, and of Colmslay in the South; which two Baronies he sold in his Lifetime:

Lifetime: One of his Progenitors was Robert Cairncross of Colmslay, Treasurer to King James V.

The Bishoprick of Galloway has for Arms the Image of St. Ninian, holding in his right Hand a Crosier.

The Bishoprick of Dunblain, a Saltier engrail'd.

The Bishoprick of Argyle, Azur two Crosiers in Saltier addosse, and in chief a Mitre Or.

The Arms of the Bishoprick of Ross, are two Men, the one on the Right representing St. Boniface in a white Habit, his Arms cross on his Breast; the other, a Bishop pointing to St. Boniface with his right Hand, and in his Left holding a Crosier Or, with a Mitre on his Head. Which Arms of these Bishopricks are impaled with these Arms of thole in Office.

The Bishoprick of Edinburgh was erected out of the Bishoprick of St. Andrews by King Charles I. Anno 1633. so that, that See has almost the same Arms with St. Andrews, viz. Azur a St. Andrew's Cross, and in chief a Mitre Or, impaled with the Arms of the Right Reverend and very worthy Dr. Alexander Rose, the only surviving Prelate of the Fourteen Bishops of Scotland before the Revolution, being Or, a Boar's Head couped Gules, between three water Budgets Sable, within a Border Azur charged with Cinquefoils Argent, (see the Seal of Office, Plate 2. Fig. 12.) descended of the Roses of Kilravock.

The Bishopricks in England have even such other Arms, as these of the Archiepiscopal See of Canterbury, has Azur, a pastoral Staff in pale Argent, ensign'd with a Cross pattee Or, surmounted of an Episcopal Pale of the 2d, edged and fringed of the 3d, charged with four Crosses fitch Sable.

The Archiepiscopal See of York, Gules, two Keys in Saltier addosse Argent.

The Episcopal See of Chester, Gules, three Mitres with their Labels Or.

These of the See of *Norwich*, *Azur*, three *Mitres* with their *Labels Or*.

The See of *Carlisle*, *Argent*, on a *Cross Sable*, a *Mitre* with *Labels Or*.

Thee See of *Peterborough*, *Gules*, two *Keys* addosse in *Saltier*, cantoned with four *cross Crosets* boutony *Or*.

The See of *Landoff*, in *South-Wales*, *Cable* two *Crofters* in *Saltier* addosse the *Dexter Or*, surmounted of the *Sinister Argent* on a chief *Azur*, three *Mitres* with their *Labels* of the second.

The See of *Salisbury*, *Azur*, our blessed *Lady* (the Church being dedicated to her) crowned, holding the holy *Babe* in her right *Arm*, and a *Sceptre* with her left *Hand*, all *Or*. All which *Ensigns* are impaled with the paternal *Arms* of those in *Office*.

So much then for *Ecclesiastical Arms*, I shall now proceed to the *Arms* of *secular Offices*.

Seculars who enjoy high *Offices Civil* or *Politick*, impale or quarter the *Arms* of their *Offices* with their own.

The *Electoral Princes* of the *Empire* quarter in their *Shields* of *Arms*, the *Arms* or *Badges* of their *Offices*, being the *Figures* of the *Regalia* they carry before the *Emperor*, by virtue of their high *Posts*, as *Beckmannus* says, *Dissert. 8. Cap. 5. In insignibus suis Seculares clinodium istud inserunt, cui ratione officii portando destinati sunt.*

So the *King* of *Bohemia*, as principal *Cupbearer* to the *Emperor*, charged the *Breast* of his *Lion* with a *Cup*; and the *Family* of *Carnagy*, now *Earls* of *Southesk*, have been in use also to charge the *Breast* of their *Blue Eagle* with a *Cup* of *Gold*, being *Cupbearers* to our *Kings*.

The *Duke* of *Bavaria*, a *Shield Gules*, charged with the *Imperial Glob* *Or*; which he carries *accolée* with other two *Shields* of his *Arms*. The *Duke* of *Saxony*, the *Sword* of *Honour*. *Brandenburgh*, the *Sceptre*. The *Palatinate* of

the

the Rhine, the Imperial Crown; in distinct Quarters of their Atchievements.

Many Civil and Politick Offices, which have Symbols and Badges, such as the Marishal's Batons, the Constable's Swords, the Admiral's Anchors, the Master Household's Batons, the Chamberlain's Keys, &c. are not placed within the Shield of Arms of those in Office, but at the Back, Sides, or Foot of the Shields; of which more fully I intend to speak in the Treatise of Exterior Ornaments.

To put an End to this Chapter, I shall only speak of the Arms of the Herald Offices in Scotland and England.

The Arms of the Herald Office in Scotland are now, *Argent, a Lion sejant full-fac'd Gules*, (the Crest of the Royal Atchievement of Scotland) holding in his dexter Paw a Thistle slipped Vert, in the Sinister an Efcutcheon of the second, and on a chief Azure a St. Andrew's Cross of the first. Which Arms are impaled on the right Side, with the paternal Bearing of Sir Alexander Erskin of Cambus, the present Lion King at Arms, being these of the Earl of ~~Arbuthnot~~ with a Crescent *Kello* for Difference, as a Cadet of the Family. This Seal of Office seems to be no older than himself, for his Father Sir Charles, also Lion King at Arms, had on his Seal appended to Patents of Arms given out by him, only his paternal Arms, and any particular Seal or Badge our principal Heralds had before, was the Sovereign Atchievement of the Kingdom, which was hung by a Chain of Gold about the Neck of the principal Herald, and on the Breasts of his Brethren Heralds and Pursuivants, by a Ribban, as their Cognisance and Badge; and the same was practised by the Heralds in England.

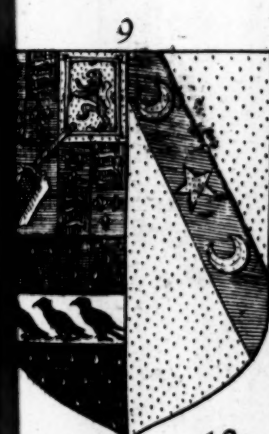
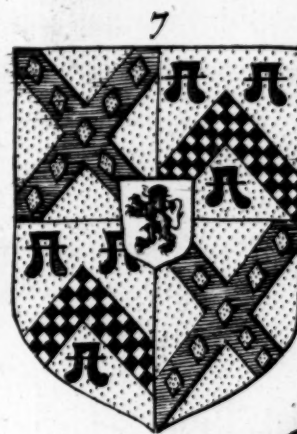
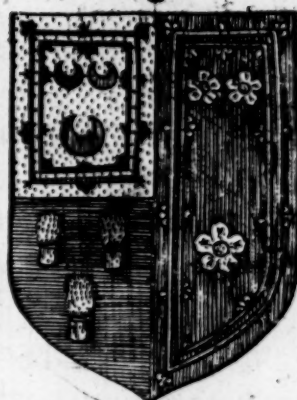
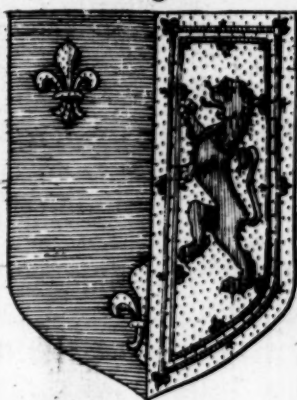
The principal Heralds in England in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, and especially the Garter King at Arms, wore a Badge of Gold daily, whereon were enamelled only the Sovereign's Arms, as Askmol in his Institution of the Garter, Pag. 208. and 253. and had no proper Seal for the Office, till

till Sir *Edward Walker*, when Garter King at Arms obtained License from that Queen, to distinguish himself from the other Kings at Arms, to impale St. *George's Arms*, viz. *Argent, a Cross Gules*, on the right Side, with those of the Sovereign on the Left, and about that Time the Seal of the Office was formed thus, *Argent, a Cross Gules, and on a chief Azur, a Crown Imperial, environed with a Garter buckled and noyed betwixt a Lion passant guardant, and a Flower-de-lis Or*, which were impaled with the Arms of *Walker*, as they were afterwards with these of his Successors in that Office.

CHAP. VII.

Of Arms of Alliances, with the Method of Marshalling them and others Quarterly.

A RMS of *Alliances*, are these of such Families, whose Heiresses have been marry'd with other Families, and taken up by their Issue, to shew their Descent *Paternal* and *Maternal*, from both the Families; by which Means the Memory of many Ancient and Noble Families, extinct in the Male-Line, is preserved and convey'd to Posterity; and this is one of the principal Reasons of Marshalling,



ling, or orderly disposing of several *Coats of Arms* pertaining to distinct Families in one Shield, which Practice is frequent with us, and in other Nations. But before I proceed to illustrate the Practice by Examples, I shall shew here the *Method of marshalling Arms quarterly*, with us and the *English*.

A *Quartered Coat*, is when the Shield is divided into four Quarters, by a *perpendicular* and *horizontal Line*, and sometimes again these Quarters are also divided into as many *Areas*, by the same Lines, which are fill'd up with the Arms of different Families upon several Occasions, by Antiquaries and Lawyers, called, *Cumulatio Armorum*; the ancient Heraulds Latin'd *quartered Arms*, *Scutum quarteriatum*, and the Modern, *Scutum quadripartitum*, and others, with Mr. Gibbon an *English* Herauld, *Scutum in quatuor partes lineis ad crucis modum ductis sectum*, after some old Heraulds, who blazon'd a quartered Shield *parted per cross*. When Heraulds speak of one of these Quarters, they call it in Latin *Quarteria*. Chiffletius and Vredius make use of the Word *Quadrans*; Imhoff, *Quadra*; and others, *Area*, for a *Quarter*.

Sir John Fern gives us three sorts of quarter'd Coats of Arms; the first he calls a *plain quartered Coat*, the second a *quartered Coat*, and the third a *quarterly quartered Coat*, which I shall here explain and illustrate by Examples.

As to the *First*, a *plain quartered Coat*, is when the Field is divided into four *Quarters* or *Areas*, and when the first and fourth Quarters contain one Coat of Arms, the second and third another; so that there are but two different Arms twice repeated in a quartered Shield, which, says our Author, is a suitable Disposition of the Arms of the Son and Heir of a Gentleman who had to Wife an Heiress, the Father's Arms are placed in the *first* and *fourth quarters*, and the Mother's in the *second* and *third*.

Edward III. of England was the First of that Kingdom who quartered his Arms with those of France in the second
and

and third Quarters, as *Arms of Alliance*, upon the Account his Mother *Isabel* was Daughter and Heir of *Philip IV.* of *France*, and of her three Brothers *Charles IV.* *Philip V.* and *Lewis XI.* successively Kings of *France*, who died without any Issue, their Cousin-german *Philip de Valois*, as Heir-male, succeeded to the Kingdom, who, very unadvisedly I think, as *Edmund Howes* tells us in his History of *England*, questioned King *Edward's* Ambassadors, who came to congratulate his Accession to the Crown, why the King of *England* placed the *Leopards* of that Kingdom in the first Quarter, before the *Lillies* of *France* in the second. To which Sir *John Shorditch* made Answer, That it was the Custom of the Times, to set the Titles and Arms of the Fathers before those of the Mothers, and which their King had in Reason and Duty done. From which it is to be observed, that *Arms of Alliance* upon the account of maternal Descent, were then quartered with the Paternal, which had the Precedency of the Maternal, and which is yet the ordinary Custom in *Europe*, except for some special Reasons; of which afterwards.

'Tis also to be observ'd, that *Edward III.* of *England*, at first quartered the Arms of *France* with those of his own, upon no other Consideration but to shew his *maternal Descent*; but afterwards, in the 14th Year of his Reign, when he was encouraged by his Allies to claim the Kingdom of *France*, in Right of his Mother, then he placed those of *France*, as *Arms of Dominion and Pretension*, in the first Quarter, before the Arms of *England*, which his Successors continued, and of which more particularly afterwards. To know then upon what Account Arms are quartered, 'tis necessary to consider their Situation in the Shield.

About the latter End of this King's Reign, as the *English* Heraulds observe, his Subjects began, in Imitation of him, to quarter with their own Arms Coats of Alliances. *John Hastings*-Earl of *Pembroke*, who married *Margaret* youngest Daughter

Daughter of *Edward III.* was the first Subject in *England*, says *Sandford* in his *Genealogical History* of that Kingdom, who, in Imitation of his King, had quartered Arms, viz. *First and fourth, Or, a Manch Gules, second and third Barry of twelve Pieces Argent and Azure, eight Martlets Orleways Gules*, as Arms of Alliance with the Family of *Valance*, and which quartered Coat he impaled with the Arms of his Countess, which were then the same with her Father's, being *France and England quarterly*.

Ashmole, in his *Institutions of the Order of the Garter*, Chap. 25. Sect. 2. speaking of the Order of placing the Arms of the Knights-Companions of that Order, upon their *Stalls*, at *Windsor*, says, at first they were only their *paternal ones singly*, and without *Quarterings*, but towards the Beginning of King *Henry V's* Reign, they began to add their *Quarterings*, as may appear, says our Author from the *Scutcheons* of *Hugh Lord Burnet*, who died *Anno 9. Henry V.* *Sir Lewis Robessart*, *Lord Bouchier*, *Robert Lord Willoughby*, and others; yet the placing of their quartered Arms there (says he) was not generally practised, but left to the Pleasure of the Knight-Companions.

The same may be said of the Practice of our great Families in *Scotland*, who did not all begin at one Time to quarter their Arms, with other Coats, upon the account of *Alliance* or other Consideration, but some sooner and some later, as was their Pleasure to shew their Alliances, and other Pretensions, by marshalling other Arms with their own.

The first Practice of *Quartering* I have met with upon Seals with us, was in the Reign of *Robert II.* who was crowned at *Scoon*, 27th of *March 1371.* and, as I have said before, his Sons then, and *Lesly*, who married the Heiress of *Ross*, with others, began to marshal their Arms with other ones: So was it also that *David Lindsay* of *Crawford*, who was the first Earl of *Crawford*, assum'd the Coat of *Aber-nethy*, and quartered it with his own, upon the account he

was descended of that Family by the Mother-side; for his Great-grandfather Sir *David Lindsay*, in the Reign of *Robert I.* married one of the three Co-heirs of *Alexander Lord Abernethy*, whose Arms were, Or, a *Lion Rampant Gules bruised, with a Ribbon (or Bendlet) Sable*, which the first Earl of *Crawford* quartered with his own, upon his Seal of Arms, which have ever since been continued by the Family, viz. *Quarterly 1st and 4th Gules, a Fess chequee Argent and Azure; 2d and 3d, the above Coat of Abernethy.*

Upon the Information of a Noble Lord, I affirm'd in my *Essay of Marks of Cadency*, that the *Ribbon or Bendlet* which bruised the *Lion of Abernethy*, was not in the Coat of the foresaid Lord *Abernethy*, and that he carried only a *Lion* without the *Ribbon or Bendlet*, and that his natural Son was the First that assum'd the *Ribbon*, which I find is not true, and I do here retract it, as I am willing to do any other Escape I have or shall happen to make; for I have since seen, and had in my Custody, a Charter of *Hugh Abernethy*, Father of Lord *Alexander*, in the Reign of King *Alexander III.* to which was appended his Seal of Arms, with a *Lion bruised with a Ribbon or Bendlet*, which was not a Mark of Illegitimation in these Times.

The other two Coheiresses of the above *Alexander Lord Abernethy*, were married to the Progenitors of the Duke of *Douglafs* and *Lefly Earl of Rothefs*; but these two Families did not for a long Time after the Earl of *Crawford* marshal the Arms of *Abernethy* with their own, as they have done since; but especially the Family of *Rothefs* carry'd only the single Coat of *Lefly*, till of late, as I am inform'd by Mr. *George Crawford*, who has seen the Writs and Seals of that Family, whose Blazon I shall here add, being *Quarterly 1st and 4th Argent on a Bend Azur three Buckles Or, for Lefly; 2d and 3d Or, a Lion Rampant Gules bruised, with a Ribbon Sable, for Abernethy, upon the Account foresaid.*

The

The great and illustrious House of *Douglafs*, for what I have seen, had no quartered Coats before *William* the first Earl of *Douglafs*, married *Margaret* Daughter of *Donald*, Sister and sole Heir at last to her Brother *Thomas* Earl of *Mar*; for before when he was Lord *Douglafs* only, and Baron of *Carvers*, and before this Match, he had only his single paternal Coat on his Seal of Arms, which I did see appended to a Charter of his to the Abbacy of *Melross*, of the Church of *Meikle Carvers*, (in the Hands of Mr. *David Simpson* Historiographer, now *penes Comitem de Morton*) when this Earl married *Margaret Mar* Countess and Heiress of *Mar*, he quartered then his paternal Coat of *Douglafs* in the 1st and 4th Quarters, being *Argent, a Man's Heart Gules* (not ensign'd with a Crown, as now) and on a chief *Azur* three Stars of the first; and in the 2d and 3d Quarters, *Azur, a Bend betwixt six cross Croflets fitch'd Or*, for *Mar*. [Plate 2. Fig. 13.] Which Arms I have seen on his Seal appended to his Charter, dated at the Castle of *Kildrummy*, 26. July 1377. wherein he is design'd Earl of *Douglafs* and *Mar*, granted to *James Montealto*, i. e. *Monat*, of the Lands of *Easter-Foulis*, lying in the Earldom of *Mar* and Shire of *Aberdeen*; the Shield of Arms on the Seal was *Couchee*, and quartered, as I have said, with *Douglafs* and *Mar*, supported by one *Lion seriant holding up the Shield, his Head in a Helmet crested with a Plum of Feathers*, and at each Side of the *Lion* and *Shield* is a *Tree* growing out of a *Mount*, for a *Compartment*, semee of *cross Croflets*, and on which *Mountain*, as a *Compartment*, the right side of the *Shield* rests.

This *William* first Earl of *Douglafs* and *Mar*, had by his first Lady *Margaret* Heiress of *Mar*, a Son *James*, and *Isabel* a Daughter, and by his 2d Lady a Daughter of the Earl of *March*, *Archbald* Lord of *Galloway*; and by his 3d Wife *Margaret Stewart*, Daughter and Heir of *John Stewart* Earl of *Angus*, he had with her *George* the first of the *Douglasses* Earls of *Angus*, of which in another Place: Which

will appear by the Succession of Arms here, and by other Evidents in the *Treatise of Peerage*, now in the Press, by the ingenious Mr. *Crawford*.

His Son *James*, second Earl of *Douglafs* and *Mar*, carried for Arms, as his Father, *Douglafs* and *Mar* quarterly, as is evident by his Seals, and he could not have carry'd *Mar*, if he had not been the Son of *Margaret* Countess of *Mar*. It was this valiant Earl that overthrew *Henry Piercy* surnamed *Hotspurs*, in a Combat at *Newcastle*, and shortly after took him and his Brother *Ralph* Prisoners in a Battle at *Otterburn* in *Riddesdale*, which was Fought the 31st of *July* 1388. where this Noble Earl died after the Battle in his Tent, and was transported to the Abbey Church of *Melrofs*, and there interred.

He had no lawful Issue, but two natural Sons, of whom immediately: He was succeeded to the Earldom of *Douglafs* by his Half-brother *Archbald* Lord of *Galloway*, and unto the Earldom of *Mar* by his full Sister *Isabel* *Douglafs* Countess of *Mar*.

Archbald Earl of *Douglafs* and *Galloway*, carry'd three Coats quarterly; 1st, *Azur a Lion Rampant Argent*, being the Feudal Arms of *Galloway*; 2d, the Arms of *Douglafs* as above, for his paternal Coat; 3d, *Azur three Mollets Argent*, the Arms of Dame *Elizabeth Murray* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of Sir *Thomas Murray* Lord of *Bothwel*, *Paritarius Scotie*, and with her got the Lordship of *Bothwel*. The 4th Quarter as the 1st.

It is to be observed that this Earl, and his Father Earl *William*, quartered their Wives Arms, being Heiresses, with their own, which seems was our ancient Practice to Quarter as well as to Marshal them, by *Impalement*, or by way of *Inescutcheon*. As also it is to be observed, that this Earl *Archbald* had nothing of *Mar* in his Arms, so that they entirely belong'd to *Isabel* his Half-sister.

Lady

Lady Isabel Douglass Countess of Mar, marry'd Alexander Stewart Natural Son of Alexander Stewart of Badenoch Earl Buchan, 4th Son of King Robert II. he is nevertheless call'd the eldest Son of the Earl of Buchan in a Charter granted to him Anno 1404. by his Lady Isabel Douglass Countess of Mar, by which Charter she gives him the Earldom of Mar in Consideration of the Marriage; and no doubt it was also in Consideration of that Marriage that he's said to be the eldest Son of his Father, which does not follow that he was not a Bastard; for if he had been a lawful Son he had certainly succeeded his Father in the Earldom of Buchan, which Earldom went to John Earl of Buchan before-mentioned, a younger Son of Robert Duke of Albany. Alexander Stewart Earl of Mar by Right of his Wife, as said is, carry'd for Arms, as on his Seal, which I have caused here to be cut, [Plate 2. Fig. 14.] Quarterly 1st and 4th Or, a Fess chequee Azur and Argent (the Arms of Stewart) between three open Crowns Gules, which were the Figures of the Lordship of Garrioch; here he had no Mark of Illegitimation, which it seems was dispensed with. Second and 3d, the Arms of Mar, viz. Azur, a Bend betwixt six cross Crostlets fitch'd Or. He was Commander in Chief at the Battle of Herlaw, An. 1411. He was a Man of great Honour, and an Ornament to his Country: He died without Issue, Anno 1436. and his Memory ought to be perpetuate, the Earldom afterwards fell into the King's Hands.

The Natural Sons of James the second Earl of Douglass and Mar, the one William got from his Father the Lands of Drumlangrig, Barony of Hawick, together with that of Selkirk, which were confirmed to him by King James I. he assum'd, as Natural Children were then in use to do, his Father's Arms Douglass and Mar quarterly, as is evident by the old Seals of the Family, with a Mark of Illegitimation for a short Time, and then these Arms were surrounded with a Border engrailed Gules; and afterwards when the Family was

was honoured with the Title of Earl of *Queensberry*, by King *Charles I.* 1633. they used a plain *Bordur Or*, in place of the former. And King *Charles II.* when he honoured the Family with the Title of Marquis of *Queensberry*, he allow'd them to adorn the Border with the *Double Tressure*: And King *James VII.* honoured that Family with the Title of Duke of *Queensberry*; so that that Family so much honoured by our Kings, carries quarterly 1st and 4th, *Argent a Man's Heart Gules, ensign'd with an Imperial Crown Or*, and on a chief *Azur three Stars of the first*, for *Douglass*; 2d and 3d, *Azur a Bend betwixt six cross Crosets fitch'd Or*, for the Name of *Mar*, all within a Border of the last, charged with a double *Tressure flower'd and counterflower'd Gules*.

From the other Natural Son of *James Earl of Douglass and Mar*, is descended the honourable Family of *Douglass of Carvers in Troviotdale*, it seems they have not been in use to quarter the Coat of *Mar* with *Douglass* that I have observed, but carried only the Coat of *Douglass* within a *Border Azur*.

The *Dumbar* Earls of *Murray*, were anciently in use to quarter the Arms of *Randolph* with *Dumbar*; the first of them was *John*, second Son to *John Earl of March and Dumbar*, and his Lady *Egidia*, Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Randolph Earl of Murray, Lord of Annandale and Man*; they carry'd quarterly 1st and 4th *Gules, a Lion Rampant within a Border Argent, charg'd with eight Roses of the first*, for *Dumbar*; 2d and 3d, *Or, three Cushions within a double Tressure flower'd and counterflower'd Gules*, for *Randolph*.

This last Coat has been carry'd by other Families as a feudal one, of which afterwards; but the Male Descendants of the *Dumbar* Earls of *Murray*, as I observ'd before, tho' they always kept the Name of *Dumbar*, they carry'd only the Arms of *Randolph*, and of late have quartered them with *Dumbar*; the principal male Family descended from *Dumbar* Earls of *Murray*, is *Dumbar of Westfield*, heritable Sheriff of *Murray*,

Murray, who carries the quartered Arms as above blazoned, [Plate 3. Fig. 5.] from whom are several Families of that Name descended, who carry the same Arms with suitable Differences. Of whom in my former Treatise of Marks of Cadency.

The Family of *Weems* were also among the first Barons who quartered a Coat of Alliance with their own; for in the Year 1423. on the Seal of Sir *Darvy* of the *Weems*, (as he designs himself) there are four *Lions* quarterly, first and fourth, for *Weems*; 2d and 3d for *Glen* of *Inchmartin*, which were continued down to the present *David* Earl of *Weems*, whose Blazon is thus, Quarterly, 1st and 4th Or, a *Lion rampant Gules*, armed and langued *Azur*; 2d and 3d *Argent*, a *Lion rampant Sable*, armed and langued *Gules*, for the Name of *Glen*, [Plate 3. Fig. 6.] the *Weems* of *Rearis* a Cadet of the Family of *Weems*, carry'd of old, quarterly 1st and 4th *Weems*, 2d and 3d *Azur*, a *Bend Argent*, for marrying the Heiress of *Bisset* of *Rearis*.

Ross Lord *Ross*, upon the account of Alliance, quarters in the 2d Place with his own the Arms of *Melvil*, his Progenitor, in the Reign of *Robert II.* marry'd the Heiress of *Melvil* of *That-ilk*, in the Sheriffdom of *Edinburgh*; for which his Family has been in use for a long Time to carry quarterly 1st and 4th Or a *Cheveron chequee Sable and Argent*, betwixt three water *Budgets* of the second; 2d and 3d, *Gules*, three *Crescents* within a *Border Argent*, charged with eight *Roses* of the first, for *Melvil* of *That-ilk*.

The *Cockburns* Laïrds of *Lanton*, an ancient Knightly Family, have been for a long Time in use to carry quarterly 1st and 4th, *Argent*, three *Cocks Gules*, the paternal Coat of the Name; 2d and 3d, *Gules*, six *Mascles Or*, three, two and one, for the Family of *Weapont*, whose Heiress *Cockburn* of *That-ilk*, marry'd in the Reign of *Robert II.* and got with her the Lands of *Lanton* in the *Merse*. By this way of Marshalling many Coats of Arms, the Surnames of many ancient Families now extinct are perpetuate, as that of
Weapont,

Weapont, which was once a great and considerable Family, is now known in our Days by the *Cockburns*, as also by the Arms of the Earls of *Roxburgh* and *Lothian*, who carry *Mascles*, to shew their maternal Descent from the *Weaponts* of Old.

The second Way of marshalling Arms in one Shield, called by Sir *John Fern*, a *Quartered Coat*, is, when there are more than two Coats quartered together, then the *fourth Quarter* is not always the same with the *first* nor the *third Quarter*, the same with the *second*, but different Arms, which shews the Bearers Alliances to several Families.

Campbel Earl of *Broadalban*, carries three Coats quarterly, 1st, *Girony of eight Pieces Or and Sable*, his paternal Coat, descended of the Duke of *Argyle's* Family; 2d, *Argent, a Galley Sable her Sails truced up, and Oars in Action*, for *Lorn*; 3d, *Or, a Fess chequee Azur and Argent*, as descended of one of the Heiresses of *Stewart* of *Lorn*; 4th as the 1st.

Home of *Wedderburn*, an ancient Family in the *Merss*, carries three Coats quarterly, 1st, *Vert, a Lion rampant Argent, armed and langued Gules*, for *Home*; 2d, *Argent, three Peppingoes Vert*, as descended of the Heiress of *Pepdie* of *Dunglass*; 3d, *Argent, a Cross ingrailed Azur*, as descended of *Sinclair* Heiress of *Polwart*. [Plate 3. Fig. 7.] Many Cadets of this Family carry still quartered Coats, of which I have given a particular Account in my former Essay on Marks of Cadency.

Home of *Whitefield*, *Vert, a Lion rampant Argent armed and langued Gules within a Border Or, charged with nine Fountains proper*; 2d, *Argent three Peppingoes Vert*, for *Pepdie*; 3d, *Argent, a Stag's Head eraz'd, with a Cross patee fitchie betwixt his Attires, Gules*, for *Cairncross*, his Mother being the only Sister and Heir to Mr. *Alexander Cairncross* Archbishop of *Glasgow*, who died unmarried, to whose Fortune his Nephew *Whitefield* succeeded. [Plate 3. Fig. 8.]

The *Stewarts* Earls of *Traquair*, carries four Coats quarterly, 1st, *Stewart*; 2d, *Buchan*, as descended of a younger Son

Son of *Stewarts of Buchan*, a Branch of the *Stewart* Earls of *Athol*; 3d, *Sable*, a *Mollet Argent*; and 4th, *Argent*, an *Orle Gules*, and in chief three *Martlets Sable*, for marrying one of the *Heiresses of Rutherfoord* of That-ilk, in the Reign of King *James IV.*

Quartered Arms have sometimes an *Inescutcheon* surmounting them, in the Centre, which contain Arms of Alliance, Paternal or Feudal ones; which little *Shield*, or *Inescutcheon*, was called of old by our *Heraulds*, a *Moyen in Fess*; the *English*, as before observed, called it an *Inescutcheon*, or *Escutcheon of Pretence*; and by the *French*, a *Surtout*, because it covers some Part of all the four Quarters; and the *Latines* say, *Mediæ regioni incumbit parmula.*

As for the Antiquity of bearing an *Inescutcheon* over Arms, we find it anciently used by the *Emperors of Germany*; for they alwas placed an *Inescutcheon* of their paternal Coat on the Breast of the *Imperial Eagle*, to shew that they were Elective, and out of what Family.

Guillim observes, that in the Reign of *Richard II.* of *England*, *Simon Burly* bare over his own Arms an *Inescutcheon* of the Arms of *Hussay*. The first Bearing of an *Inescutcheon* over Arms that *Sandford* gives us, is that of *Richard Duke of York*, who in the Year 1442. carried quarterly quartered, 1st, *France* and *England* quarterly, with a *Label* of *three Points Argent*, charged with *nine Torteauxes*; 2d, *Castile* and *Leon* quarterly; 3d, *Mortimer* and *Burgh* quarterly; and 4th as the 1st: Which First were his paternal Arms, as descended of *Edward III.* and the 3d Quarter was his maternal ones, and over all an *Inescutcheon Gules*, *three Lions passant guardant Or*, within a *Border Argent*, for *Holland*, being these of his Grandmother *Eleanor Countess of March.*

The ancientest Bearing of an *Inescutcheon* or *Surtout*, that I have met with, was on the Seal of Arms of *John Earl of Flanders*, Son and Heir of *Philip the Bold*, Duke of *Burgundy*,

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and

and his Wife *Margaret Countess and Heiress of Flanders*, whose Arms were dimidiated, as I have given them before in *Plate 2. Fig. 2.* This Earl *John* carried the Arms of his Father, *Burgundy Modern and Ancient*, quarterly; and the Arms of his Mother, being the Arms of *Flanders* in an *Inescutcheon* over all, *Anno 1404.* which were continued so marshalled by his Son and Successor *Philip the Good.*

The ancient and honourable Family of the *Hays of Yester*, now Marquis of *Tweeddale*, have carried anciently quartered Arms; for in the Year 1420. Sir *William Hay* Knight, Sheriff of *Peebles* and Lord *Yester*, carried then the quartered Coats of *Frazer of Olivercastle*, and *Gifford of Yester* quarterly with his own paternal Arms, [*Fig. 1. Plate 3.*] in an *Inescutcheon over all*, upon the Account of Marriages with the Heiresses of these Families, as appears by his Seal of Arms appended to the Charter of Foundation of the Collegiat Church of *Bathans*, *Anno 1421.* with the Seals of three other Barons, who married also the other Coheiresses of *Gifford* and *Yester*. Sir *William*, it seems, marry'd the Eldest, Coheiress of *Gifford*, for his Arms on his Seal are quarterly 1st and 4th, *Azur, three Cinquefoils Argent*, for *Frazer of Olivercastle*, as descended of that Family; 2d and 3d, *Gules, three Bars Ermin*, for *Gifford of Giffordball* and *Yester*, over all in *Surtout, Argent three Inescutcheons Gules*, for *Hay*. The other three Barons who married the other three Coheiresses of *Gifford*, were *Thomas Boid of Kilmar-nock*, *Eustack Maxwell of Tyling*, and *Dougal M'dougal of M'kerstin*; these Three have their Seals of Arms appended to the foresaid Charter, upon which was nothing but their single paternal Coats: The 1st had only the *Fess chequee* for *Boid*; the 2d the *Saltier*, for *Maxwel*; and the 3d, the *Lion*, for *M'dougal*.

Livingston Earl of *Linlithgow*, has his paternal Arms quartered with these of *Callendar of That-ilk*, as a Coat of Alliance, and that anciently, upon the account of marrying the Heiress of *Callendar of Callendar*, quarterly 1st and 4th, *Argent*,

Argent, three Cinquefoils Gules, within a double Tressure counterflower'd Vert, for Livingston; 2d and 3d, Sable, a Bend betwixt six Billets Or, for Callendar, over all an Inescutcheon, Azur an Oak Tree Or, within a Border Argent, charged with eight Cinquefoils Gules, as a Coat of Augmentation for the Title of Linlithgow. This Noble Family had for some Time of late Gillieflowers for Cinquefoils, as in Sir George Mackenzie's Science of Herauldry.

Sir Thomas Home of That-ilk, in the Reign of Robert III. having married Nicholas Pepdie Heirefs of *Dunglass*, with whom he got the Barony, impaled her Arms with his own, which are to be seen in the Chappel of *Dunglass*; their Son and Heir Sir Alexander Home (as also his Brother David of *Wedderburn*, of whom before) quartered Home and Pepdie, as by his Seal appended to Writs, Anno 1445. which I have seen. His Son married Margaret Landel Heir of the Lord Landel, and their Son Alexander first Lord Home, placed by way of Surtout, over his quartered Arms an Inescutcheon of the Arms of Landel, being Or an Orle Azur, as on the Seals of the Family appended to Charters, Anno 1485. This honourable Family having again matched with the Daughter and Coheirefs of Haliburton Lord Dirlton, marshalled her Arms, Or on a Bend Azur, three Mascles of the first, in the third Quarter of the Atchievment of Home; which Arms of Haliburton continued therein for three Generations, till the Family of Coudenknows succeeded, and was then laid aside, being not descended of her; and the 4th Quarter as the 1st.

The Right Honourable Patrick Earl of Marchmont, Viscount of Blazonberry, Lord Polwarth, of Polwarth, Redbraes, Greenlaw, &c. his Lordship's armorial Bearing is quarterly, 1st, Grand Quarter quartered, 1st and 4th Home, 2d and 3d Pepdie; 2d, Argent three Piles engrail'd Gules, for Polwarth; 3d, Argent a Cross engrailed Azur, for Sinclair; 4th Quarter as the 1st, over all by way of Surtout an Escutcheon Argent, an Orange proper leaved, stalked and
 N 2 slipped

slipped Vert, and ensign'd with an Imperial Crown Or, as a Coat of Augmentation. Plate 3. Fig. 2.

Sir *Andrew Home* of *Kimmergham*, younger Son of the Earl of *Marchmont* and one of the Senators of the College of Justice, carries his Father's Arms as above blazon'd, within a *Border Ermin*.

It is to be observed, that in all marshalled Arms quarterly with Coats of Alliances, the paternal Coat is either placed in the *first Quarter* or in *Surtout*, as in the above Examples of *Hay of Tweeddale*, *Home* and *Linlithgow*.

The 3d Way of Marshalling many Coats of Arms in one Shield, by the above named Author is called, *Arms quarterly quartered*, that is, when some, or all the four *Arens* of the Shield, commonly called the *Grand Quarters*, are again quartered: An Instance of such *counterquarter'd Arms* I have given a little before, being these of *Richard Duke of York*, and I shall add for another the Arms of *William Earl of Selkirk*, eldest Son of *William Marquis of Douglas*, by his second Lady *Mary Gordon* Daughter to the Marquis of *Huntly*, who married *Anne* eldest Daughter and Heiress of *James Duke of Hamilton*, upon which he was created Duke of *Hamilton* for Life, in the Year 1660. carry'd quarterly, First, *Grand Quarter quartered*, 1st and 4th, *Gules three Cinquefoils Ermin*, for *Hamilton*; 2d and 3d, *Argent, a Ship with her Sails trussed up Sable*, for the Title of *Arran*, carry'd by the Family of *Hamilton*. Second, *Grand Quarter Argent, a Man's Heart Gules ensign'd with an Imperial Crown Or, and on a chief Azur, three Stars of the first*, for *Douglas*. Third, *Grand Quarter as the 2d, and the 4th as the 1st*. Here the Arms of *Hamilton* are preferred to those of his own, being marshalled in the first Quarter upon the account, as I think, of *Feudal Arms*, being invested in that Dutchy for Life, and taking upon him the Name of the Family; upon which account and others, the paternal Coat is frequently in the *first and fourth Quarters*; when the Husband
or

or Heir, derive not only their Heritage, but their Title and Dignity from the Wife or Mother, as Sir George Mackenzie observes, who gives for Instance the Bearing of the Earl of Mar; and I observe, that the Lord Lyll on the same account, upon Pretension to the Earldom of Mar, quartered the Arms of Mar also before his own; and Sir Neil Montgomery of Langshaw, descended of a second Son of Hugh Montgomery first Earl of Eglinton, having marry'd Jean Lyll only Daughter and Heir of John last Lord Lyll, in whose Right he claimed the Lands of Duchal and others, carry'd the Arms of the Lord Lyll and Montgomery, thus, First, *Grand Quarter counterquartered*, 1st and 4th, Azur, *a Bend betwixt six cross Crosets-fitchie* Or, for Mar; 2d and 3d, Or, *Frettee Gules*, for the Lord Lyll. Second, *Grand Quarter quartered*, 1st and 4th, Azur *three Flower-de-lises* Or, for Montgomery; 2d and 3d, Gules, *three Annulets* Or, *stoned* Azur, for Eglinton; the 3d *Grand Quarter as the 2d*, and the 4th as the 1st, now carried by their Great-grandson James Montgomery of Langshaw, principal Clerk to the Lords of Justiciary.

This Practice of placing the Wife's or Mother's Arms before paternal ones, provided they were these of more eminent Nobility, has been the general Practice of England, and even to carry the maternal ones alone, as I have shown before.

I shall add some Instances here of the Practice of England, in marshalling the Arms of their Wives and Mothers as Heiresses, upon the Head of Eminency and Dignity, before these of the Father or Son, which hath been practised by Knights-Companions of the most Noble Order of the Garter, as upon their Plates of Arms on their Stalls at Windsor-Hall, so marshalled by the Care of the Garter-principal King of Arms in England, as Ashmole gives them in his Institution of that Order, Chap. 26. Sect. 4. Pag. 718.

Richard

Richard Nevil who married *Eleanor* Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Montacute* Earl of *Salisbury*, being created Earl of *Salisbury* after his Father-in-law's Decease, bore for Arms, as on the Back of his Stall in *Windsor*, as a Knight of the Garter, 1st and 4th Quarter counterquartered, viz. 1st, Argent, three Fusils in Fess Gules, for *Montacute*; 2d, Or, an Eagle display'd Sable, for *Monthermer*; 3d as 2d, the 4th as 1st, being the quartered Arms of his Father-in-law, with which he quartered in the 2d and 3d Quarters his own paternal Coat, for *Nevil*, viz. Gules, a Saltier Argent, and in Chief a Lambel of three Points componee of the last and Azur. And this Earl's eldest Son with his Wife *Eleanor*, having marry'd *Anne* Sister and sole Heir of *Henry Duke of Warwick*, marshalled first her Arms next his Mother's, and both before his own. After the same manner *William Nevil*, who married *Jean* Daughter and Heiress of *Thomas Lord Fauconbridge*, placed her Arms in the 1st Quarter, Or, a Lion rampant Azur, and his own in the 2d, Gules, a Saltier Argent, charged in the Centre with a Mullet Sable, for his Difference, who was also a Knight of the Garter, in the Reign of *Henry VI*.

Upon the same Account *Sir John Blount*, another Knight of that Order, had upon his Plate of Arms on the back of his Stall, set up in the Reign of *Henry V*. his maternal Arms for the Name of *Sanchet*, marshalled before these of *Blount*, thus, quarterly, 1st and 4th, Argent, a Castle triple tow'ered Azur, for *Sanchet*; 2d and 3d, Or, three Bars Nebulee Sable, for *Blount*.

Thomas Lord Stanley, another Knight of that Order in the Reign of *Henry VI*. whose Wife was an Heiress, of the Name of *Latham*, quartered his Arms with these of his own, thus, Quarterly 1st and 4th, *Latham*, Or, on a chief indented Azur, three Plates Argent; 2d and 3d, *Stanley*, Argent on a Bend Azur three Bucks Heads cabossed Or. So much then of Instances for the Practice in *England*.

But

But to come home again, to our ancient and modern Families, for Instances of Coats of Alliances, whether by plain *Quartering*, *Quartering*, or *Counter-quartering*, above described.

The first quartered Arms that I meet with, as I observ'd before, were no sooner than, in the Reign of King Robert II. for before that Time, there were nothing but single Coats to be seen, but after the Custom of Marshalling once begun, these who matched with Heiresses, and got honourable Possessions by them, were fond enough to shew their Alliances, Titles or Dignities, and Pretensions to the same; yet there were some ancient Noble Families with us, who had the like Right and Pretension to *quarter* their Arms with these of other Families, which they have not done as yet.

The ancient Family of Ogilvy of That-ilk, carry'd only of old, Or, a *Lion passant guardant Gules*, coloured and crowned with an open Crown, and not with a clos Crown, as now represented, for there were none of that Form either in Scotland or England when this Family matched with the Daughter and Heiress of Ramsay of Auchterhouse, about the Reign of King Robert II. and with her got the Lands and Designation of Lord Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, soon after, as appears by their Seals; they quartered the Arms of Ramsay, viz. *Argent, an Eagle display'd Sable, Beaked and Membred Gules*, in the 2d and 3d Quarters, with these of Ogilvy in the 1st and 4th. This Family continued in the Office of Hereditary principal Sheriff of Angus, and in the lineal Male Succession, till the Reign of King James III. that James Stewart Earl of Buchan married the Heiress of the Family.

One of the ancientest Branches of this House is Ogilvy of Innerquharity, the first of which was a younger Son or Grandson of Ogilvy of That-ilk, and the Heiress of Auchterhouse; these of this Family have been in use to carry Ogilvy and Ramsay quarterly, as above, and in the Reign of King
James

James III. and *IV.* after the Extinction of the former House, were sometimes principal Sheriffs of *Angus*. *Alexander Ogilvy* of *Innerquharity*, in the Reign of King *James II.* was Tutor and Guardian to *John Ogilvy* of *Airly*, as nearest in Blood, for his Power and other Abilities, was chosen by the Monks of *Aberbrothock*, to be their Bailiff or Judge over their Temporality, in place of *Alexander Lindsay* eldest Son of the Earl of *Crawford*, who with their Followers opposed him, which occasioned the Battle of *Aberbrothock*, 24. *January* 1446. where the Earl of *Crawford* fell, but his Party had the Victory, and many of *Innerquharity's* Friends were killed with himself. Those of this Family were both Brave and Loyal. *Alexander Ogilvy* eldest Son of Sir *John Ogilvy* of *Innerquharity*, a Youth scarce 20. but Valiant above his Age: For his Loyalty to his King was execute at *Glasgow*, 28th *October* 1645. with Sir *Philip Nisbet* eldest Son of Sir *Alexander Nisbet* of That-ilk, Chief of the Name, by the cruel Rebels of the Times. The last mentioned had done honourable Service in King *Charles I's* Army in *England*, and had the Command of a Regiment there; however, they both suffer'd at one Time a noble Death with Patience and Constancy, as became good Christians and Loyal Subjects, and were interred both together in the Church-yard of *Glasgow*, where these of the Name of *Nisbet* in that Town erected a Tomb-stone for the Honour of their young Chief Sir *Philip Nisbet*, with his Arms, being, *Argent, three Boars Heads erased Sable*. Sir *John Ogilvy* Knight and Baronet, the present Laird of *Innerquharity*, carries quarterly 1st and 4th, *Argent a Lion passant guardant Gules, collared with an open Crown, and crowned with a cross Imperial one Or*, for *Ogilvy*; 2d and 3d, *Argent, an Eagle display'd Sable beaked and membered Gules*, and in the Centre by way of *Sur-tout*, the Badge of the Order of a Knight Baronet. [Plate 3. Fig. 4.]

Ogilvy

Ogilvy of Inchmartin carried, as the other Ogilvies, Argent, a Lion passant guardant Gules, ~~and~~ and crowned Or, who by Reason that Sir Walter Ogilvy in the Time of King Robert III. married Christian Glen, one of the Daughters and Coheiresses of Sir John Glen of Inchmartin, quartered the Arms of Glen, viz. Argent, a Lion rampant Sable, armed and langued Gules, in the 2d and 3d Quarters, with those of his own in the 1st and 4th.

How soon the Ogilvies of Finlater came to quarter the Arms of Sinclair I cannot be positive, but they marry'd the Heirefs of Sinclair of Deskford, in the Reign of King James II. They carry now quarterly 1st and 4th, Ogilvy, as above, 2d and 3d, Argent, a Cross ingrailed Sable, for Sinclair. These Arms are illuminate, with many other Barons Arms, in the House of Falaball, 1604. with this Variation, that the Lion in the 1st and 4th Quarters is not Crown'd, and below the Lion in these two Quarters is placed a Crescent Gules. The First of this Family is said to be a 3d Son of Sir Walter Ogilvy of Lintrathan, Predecessor to the Earl of Airly, now Chief of the Ogilvies, who carries only the plain Coat of Ogilvy, Argent, a Lion passant guardant Gules, gorged with an open Crown, and crown'd with an Imperial one.

Walter Ogilvy of Bamff gets a Charter from George Earl of Huntly, (and is therein design'd *Armiger noster*) of the Lands of Auchannochy in the Forrestry of Boin, Anno 1491. and confirmed by King James IV. 1495. This Family was dignity'd with the Title of Lord Bamff by King Charles I. the last Day of August 1642. and carries for their Armorial Bearing, Quarterly 1st and 4th, Ogilvy, 2d and 3d, Argent, three Peppingoes Vert, for marrying one of the Coheiresses of Home of Aitoun; which is a little strange, taking the Figures of Pepdie from the Arms of Home, and not the paternal Figure, the Lion.

Home of Aiton carried quarterly 1st and 4th, Vert, a Lion rampant Argent armed and langued Gules, for Home; 2d and 3d, Argent, three Peppingoes Vert, beaked and membered Gules, for Pepdie of Dunglass; and in the Centre of these quartered Arms, a Rose Gules, for Aiton of That-ilk, so born of old, and now by Mr. James Home Laird of Aiton, and Brother-german of the present Earl of Home.

Forbes Lord Forbes, Chief of the Name, carries only, Azur, three Bears Heads couped Argent muzzled Gules. Many of the honourable Cadets of this Family, quarter their paternal Arms, with these of other Families, upon the account of Alliances, as,

Forbes of Pitsligo, 1st and 4th Forbes, 2d and 3d, three Cinquefoils Argent, for Frazer. Sir William Forbes, Son to Sir John Forbes Lord Forbes, in the Reign of King Robert III. marry'd Margaret Frazer, only Daughter of Sir William Frazer of Philorth, whom he had by Agnes Douglass his Wife, a Lady of the Family of the Douglasses, and by whom he got the Barony of Pitsligo, whereupon that House have been in use to quarter the Coat of Frazer, with his own. This Family was dignify'd with the Title of Lord, by King Charles I. Anno 1633. This Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, had a younger Brother, who married the Daughter and Heir of Sir Henry Preston of Formartin, and founded the House of Tolquhon in Buchan; which Family carries Forbes quarterly with Preston, viz. Argent, three Unicorns Heads erased Sable.

Sir John Forbes of Waterton, Knight, descended of the Family of Tolquhon, carried quarterly as Tolquhon, and by way of Surtout, an Escutcheon Argent, charged with a Sword and Key in Saltier Gules, as heritable Constable of Aberdeen, by succeeding to the Lands of Cairnmuchies, in which Office he was established and confirmed by Act of Parliament.

Forbes of Ardo, a Cadet of Tolquhon, carry'd the same with Tolquhon, with a Cross patee Argent, in the Middle of the

the 1st and 4th Quarters, between the Bears Heads, being a maternal Figure, for his Difference.

Forbes of Sarvock, second Son to *Forbes of Craigie*, who was a second Son of the Family of *Tolquhon*, quarters with *Forbes*, *Argent*, three Unicorns Heads coupé *Sable* for *Preston*.

Forbes of Ballogie, another Cadet of *Tolquhon*, does not quarter *Tolquhon's* Arms, but marshals them by a Partition *per Fess*, in Chief *Forbes*, and in Base the Arms of *Preston*.

Forbes of Rearis, for marrying one of the Daughters and Coheiresses of *Weems of Rearis*, carries quarterly 1st and 4th, *Or*, a Lion rampant *Gules*, armed and langued *Azur*, for the Name of *Weems*, 2d and 3d *Forbes*. Here the Wife's Arms are carried before the Paternal.

In the West of Scotland there were but few Arms quartered till the Reigns of King *James II.* and *III.* except those I have occasionally mentioned before, and the three following Families, that I have come to the Knowledge of.

The ancient and principal Family of *Montgomery of Egle-sham* carry'd *Azur* three Flower-de-lises *Or*, upon their matching with the Daughter and Heir of *Sir Hugh Eglinton* of *That-lk*, in the Reign of King *Robert II.* quartered the Arms of *Eglinton* with their own, viz. *Gules*, three Annulets *Or* stoned *Azur*, of whom are the Earls of *Eglinton*, and of whom afterwards.

Wallace of Rickerton, upon their Marriage with the *Lindsay of Craigie*, quartered their Arms thus, 1st and 4th, *Gules*, a Lion rampant *Argent*, for *Wallace*; 2d and 3d, *Gules*, a Fess cheque *Argent* and *Azur*, for *Lindsay*. *Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie*, Knight and Baronet, is now Representative of these two Families.

Mure of Rowallan, *Argent* on a Fess *Azur* three Stars *Or*, upon their marrying the Daughter and Heir of *Sir Walter Cuming* in the Reign of *David the Bruce* or *Robert II.* they

quartered the Arms of *Cuning* with their own, viz. *Azur*, *three Garbs Or*.

Stewart Lord *Darnly* did not quarter the Arms of *Lennox* with their own till the Reign of King *James III.* (of which afterwards) in that King's Reign the Practice of quartering Arms was very frequent.

Seton of *Carriston* in *Fife*, carries now, *Seton* and *Balfour* quarterly. The First of this Family was *John Seton*, a Second Son of *George Lord Seton* and his Lady *Elizabeth Hay*, Daughter to *George Lord Yester*. *John Seton* carried first, *Or*, *three Crescents within a double Tressure counterflowered Gules*; and for his Difference as a younger Son of the House of *Seton*, charged one of the *Crescents* with a *Bezant*, as on the Roof of *Samson's Hall* in the House of *Seton*: He married *Isabel Balfour* Heiress of *Carriston*, and their Son *George Seton* of *Carriston*, laid aside the *Bezant*, and placed in the Centre of his paternal Arms between the *three Crescents*, an *Ottar's Head* for *Balfour*, as in *Mr. Thomas Crawford's Manuscript of Blazons*; and afterwards the Family carried quarterly 1st and 4th, *Seton*; 2d and 3d, *Gules*, on a *Cheveron Or*, between two *Ottars Heads erased in Chief*, and a *Flower-de-lis* in Base of the 2d, an *Ottar's Head erased* of the 1st. Which Coat of *Balfour* of *Carriston* is so blazoned, in *Sir James Balfour*, sometime *Lion King of Arms*, his Register.

Malcolm Crawford of *Garnock*, a Branch of the old Family of *Crawford* of *Loudon*, Hereditary Sheriffs of *Air*, carried *Gules*, a *Fess Ermin*, marry'd *Marjory* Daughter and sole Heir of *John Barclay* Baron of *Kilbirny*, in the Reign of King *James III.* and got with her that Barony, who carried *Azur*, a *Cheveron betwixt three cross patees Argent*, which were impaled with his own as Husband and Wife, and afterwards quartered as on their Seal of Arms; but the *Cross patees* of *Barclay* were so unskilfully cut, that they were taken by those not well seen in Armorial Figures, for *Mollets*, which, as I am inform'd, were sometime quartered with.

with *Crawford*, and sometimes composed by the Heads of the Family and its Cadets, till *John* first Viscount of *Garnock* marshalled and represented them aright, thus, quarterly 1st and 4th, *Gules, a Fess Ermin*, for *Crawford*; 2d and 3d, *Azur, a Chevron betwixt three cross Patees Argent*, for *Barclay*.

Captain *Thomas Crawford* of *Jordanhill*, a younger Son of *Lawrence Crawford* of *Kilbirny*, a valiant and brave Man, in the Minority of King *James VI.* carry'd the quartered Arms, as his Father *Crawford* and *Barclay*, but the cross *Patees*, the Figures of the last, upon the general Mistake were represented *Mollets*; he placed below the *Fess Ermin*, in the 1st and 4th Quarters, for his additional Difference, *two Swords in Saltier*, for his military Profession: He marry'd *Janet* Daughter of *Ker* of *Kersland*, an ancient Family in the Shire of *Air*, who carry'd *Gules, three Stars Argent*.

Their eldest Son was Laird of *Kersland*, and the 2d was Laird of *Jordanhill*, who carry'd only the Arms of *Crawford* of *Garnock*, *Gules, a Fess Ermin in Base, two Swords in Saltier*, as his Father, and in Chief *three Mollets*, for his Mother, *Ker* of *Kersland*.

Thomas Crawford of *Cartsburn*, a second Son of *Cornelius Crawford* of *Jordanhill*, carried sometimes his Father's Arms within a *Border*, but now he has laid aside the *Border*, and carries *Gules a Fess Ermin betwixt a Felter-lock Argent in Chief*, as a maternal Difference, his Mother being a Daughter of *Lockhart* of *Lee*, and in *Base two Swords in Saltier Argent, hilted and pomeled Or*.

I think I have given a sufficient Number of Examples of *Arms of Alliance*, which, as I observed before, were not to be found anywise quartered till the Reign of *Robert II.* either upon the account of Alliance, or any other Considerations, but were all single Coats, many of which are to this Day carry'd single, without the Addition of any other Arms, by many of our ancient and principal Families, as *Keith* Earl

of

of Marshal, Hay Earl of Errol, Ogilvy Earl of Airly, Maule
 X and Earl of Panmure, Carnagy Earl of Southesk, Forbes Lord
 Forbes, ~~and~~ many Barons, Chiefs of Families, too numerous
 here to mention. Perhaps many of them have had no Reason
 to marshal their Arms with others, and some of them
 have had good Right, to carry the Arms of other Families
 upon the account of Alliance, and other Considerations; yet
 they never have been in use so to do, but upon what Reason
 they have forborn them I cannot pretend to know, if per-
 haps upon the mistaken Notion, That the more single and
 plain the Coat of Arms be 'tis the more honourable, and
 shews a principal Family; but what does it lose of that Ap-
 pearance of Honour, when marshalled single with other
 Arms, upon the account of an honourable Alliance, Noble
 Fieus, and other Additaments of Honour, since it has been
 for many Ages the general Practice of Kings, Princes, and
 Nobles, to marshal such with their Armorial Ensigns.

That some of our ancient Families, as I just now said,
 have had Right to quarter the Arms of other Families, with
 their own, and have not done it, will appear by the fol-
 lowing Deduction of the Family of Panmure, which I shall
 here add before I put an End to this Chapter.

The ancient and honourable Family of Panmure, carries,
*Parted per pale, Argent, and Gules, on a Border, eight Escol-
 lops all counterchanged.* One of the Progenitors of this Fa-
 mily, Sir Peter de Maulia, in the Reign of King Alexander
 II. married Christian, Daughter and Heir of Sir Philip de Va-
 lonis (Vallans) Lord of Panmure, Lord High Chamberlain
 of Scotland, with whom he obtained the Baronies of Pan-
 mure and Benruin. The Property of the one, and the Supe-
 riority of the other, are still in the Possession of this Noble
 Family, descended from the same Philip de Valonis, who
 carried for Arms, *Azur, three water Budgets Or,* as in Sir
 James Balfour's and Mr. Pont's Manuscripts of Blazons,
 which the Family of Panmure might have quartered with
 their

their own; when *Marshalling* was in use, to perpetuate the Memory of that ancient and noble Family of *Vallance*, besides the Earl of *Pannure*'s Progenitors, had also Right to carry the Arms of *Brechin* Lord *Brechin*, being Or, three *Riles* issuing from the Chief conjoined by the Points in Base *Gules*. I have given before a short Account of the Descent of *Brechin* Lord *Brechin*, Chap. 3. Page 38. and of his Daughter and Heir, who was married to Sir *David Barclay* of *Cairny*, by whom he had Sir *David Barclay* of *Brechin*, and a Daughter *Margaret*, married to Sir *David Fleming* of *Biggar*, to whom she had only a Daughter *Mariota*, who was married in the Reign of King *Robert II.* to Sir *Thomas Maul* of *Pannure*, who was kill'd at the Battle of *Herlaw*, and left Issue behind him, (of whom is descended the Earl of *Pannure*) Sir *David Barclay* of *Brechin*, *Mariota*'s Uncle, had only a Daughter and Heir *Margaret Barclay*, who was married to *Walter Stewart* Son to King *Robert II.* thereafter Earl of *Athol*, with whom he had *David* his eldest Son, and *Alan* Earl of *Caithness*, who both died before himself. *David* the eldest, left a Son *Robert*, who was concerned in the Murder of King *James I.* and suffered for it some Days before the Execution of his Grandfather, the old wicked unnatural Earl. Whereupon, in the Year 1437. immediately before the Earl's Execution, Sir *Thomas Maul* took Instruments upon the Earl of *Athol* his possessing the Lordship of *Brechin*, only by Courtesy, and that he himself was next Heir to it in Blood, and took several Declarations thereupon, which are in the Earl of *Pannure*'s Hands, and which are more particularly taken notice of and observed by Mr. *Crawford* in his *Peerage*, both under the Title of Lord *Brechin* and Earl of *Pannure*. So that this Family has had Right not only to carry the Arms of *Vallance*, but these of *Brechin* Lord *Brechin*, as also these of *Barclay* of *Brechin*, viz. *Azur*, a *Cheveron* betwixt three *Crosses pattee Argent*,

and to marshal them with their own, to shew their Descents and Pretensions to Brechin.

All the quartered Arms that I meet with belonging to *Scottish* Families, do not exceed six different Coats of Arms, which are marshalled after these three Ways, *Plain Quartering*, *Quartering*, and *Counter-quartering*, of which I have treated and illustrate by Examples, with their *Surtouts* or *Inescutcheons*. But with other Nations, especially the *Germans*, we will find Thirty or Forty different Coats of Arms marshalled altogether in one Shield, of whose various Dispositions and Methods of Marshalling, I shall treat of afterwards, but first go on with the other Causes of marshalling many Coats of Arms in one Shield.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Adoption and Substitution.

ADPTION is a legal Act, whereby one or many are brought in to a Family, as the Lawyers say, *Actus legitimus per quem quis in alienam recipitur familiam*, invented for the Comfort of those who have no Issue, and in case of failing of one, others are substitute to succeed, according to the Distinction of the *Adopter*.

It is a great Comfort and Solace for one dying without Issue, to have the Benefit of a Law to adopt others of his own Kindred, or out of it, to perpetuate the Grandeur of his

his Family in *Name* and *Arms*, lest they go to Oblivion in the Grave with himself, and, as the Custom is, agreeable to Nature, so it is of a very long Standing; for *Josephus* in his History of the *Jews*, tells, that *Abraham* adopted the Son of *Aaram* his Wife *Sarah*'s full Brother, before she had a Son, and the Scripture tells us that the Daughter of *Pharaoh* adopted *Moses*, and *Mordecai* adopted *Esther* the Daughter of his Brother, *Esther*, Chap. 2. Ver. 7. It was the Custom also of other Nations, especially with the *Romans*, to adopt, and that those whom they adopted went often under the Name of the *Adopter*. *Octavius* was called *Cæsar*, from *Julius Cæsar* who adopted him. *Pomponius Atticus*, was surnamed *Cæcilius* from *Q. Cæcilius* his adoptive Father, and the two Sons of *Paulus Æmilius*, adopted by *Fabius Maximus* and *Scipio Africanus*, the one was named *Fabius*, and the other *Scipio*; and the Ensigns of the Adopters, as well as Names, passed from the Adopters to those they adopted, by the Custom of the *Romans*, as that Golden Chain or Collar, used by the Family of *Torquati*, from which they had the Name, as before in the first Chapter of this Essay, which Name and Ensign descended to Posterity, as is to be seen on the *Roman* Coins, and that when one of another Tribe, was adopted into this Family, he also did assume that Badge or Ensign of Honour, as may be seen in another Medal relating to *D. Junius Silanus* sometime Prætor of *Macedonia*, who was adopted into the *Manlian* Family of the *Torquati*, as in *Ashmole's* Institutions, Chap. 7. Sect. 6. Pag. 219. and these Adoptions were made by publick Authority, and many Ceremonies which were used in many Countries, according to their different Customs, and more frequently used in Foreign Countries at the conveying Estates, Name and Honours of the Adopter to their adopted Heirs, than in *Britain*.

Lawyers tell us, that when the *Adopter* and the *Person adopted* are both *Noble*, the last loses nothing of his native

P

Nobility,

Nobility, *Dignitas per adoptionem acquiritur vel augetur non minuitur.*

If the *Adopter* be *Ignoble*, and the *Person* adopted *Noble*, there is no Detriment to the last, who still keeps the Nobility of his Blood, *Adoptio mutat Gentem non Genus*; and here there is no Question about Arms: But,

When a *Noble Person* adopts an *Ignoble one*, the Question is, whether the *Ignoble* by Adoption become *Noble*: *Hopinius, de Jure Insignium*, Cap. 7. is for the Affirmative; but generally all Lawyers are for the Negative, and tell us, *Nobilem ex Ignobili adoptio non facit*, and that the *Ignoble* adopted has no Right to use the *Armorial Ensigns* of the *Noble Adopter*. Sir John Fern, in his *Glory of Generosity*, Page 67. says, That the *Ignoble* cannot succeed more to the Honours of their adoptive Fathers, than *Bastards* to their Fathers, and regrets such a Succession in *England*, where many, of a base and ungentle State, as adopted Sons, do inherit the Names, Possessions, and Arms of their adoptive Fathers, whereof some are in the Countries of *Hampton, Huntington and Worcester*.

Adoption, says he, is an Alienation, and any Man may give away his Estate to a Stranger, but his Arms, the Ensigns of his Nobility, he cannot, so long as any of his Kindred is alive; yea, if there be but a Bastard remaining capable of the King's Legitimation; in his forenamed Book, Page 299.

This Author adds these three Observations, when a Person leaves his Estate to another, upon Condition to use his Name and Arms. 1st, That he who is so benefited and enjoined, must carry both Name and Arms, and so fulfil the Testament. 2^{dly}, If the Heir, a Stranger, be of more Noble Blood and Family than the *Adopter*, he's then not obliged by the Testament to disuse his own Name and Arms, but may quarter the Arms of the *Disposer*, if he pleases, after his own. And 3^{dly}, If the Heir be of inferior Blood

Blood and Dignity, he's oblig'd to leave his own Name altogether, as also his proper Arms, except he marshal them after the Adopter or Disposer's Arms.

By our Law, we have no formal Adoption to speak properly, but materially, the same Way of conveying of Estates and Possessions to Strangers and others, who could not have otherwise succeeded but by Alienation and Disposition, with Consent of Authority, especially as to the conveying of Honours; which Way I take for a kind of *Adoption*, and call the Arms of such Persons who enjoy the Estate, Name, and Arms of others so disposed to them, *Arms of Adoption*, to distinguish them from *Arms of Alliances*, treated of in the former Chapter, which the Bearers, as general Heirs to them, may carry or not carry them as they please; but here, those who obtain Estates by this way of Adoption, are obliged by the Destination of the Disposer, to carry his Name and Arms, or to marshal them with his own. What the learned Sir George Mackenzie says as to this Point, in his *Science of Heraldry*, Page 80. I shall here add, "That the
 "Learn'dest Antiquaries and Lawyers conclude, that when a
 "Person leaves his Estate to another upon Condition that he
 "shall bear the Disposer's Name and Arms, he who is to
 "succeed, is not by Condition obliged to lay aside his own
 "Name and Arms; but may quarter his own Arms with
 "these of the Disposer, except the Disposer do, in the In-
 "stitution prohibit the bearing of any Arms besides his own,
 "and the Heir in marshalling his own and the Disposer's
 "Arms may use what Order he pleases, by giving the first
 "Quarter either to his own, or to the Disposer's, except
 "the contrary be express'd in the Institution."

It is evident then that Adoption, and such way of leaving Estates behind them, may be said to have been the Cause not only of disusing Arms, by carrying those only of the Adopter or Disposer, (of which before) but also of marshalling or quartering the Heir's Arms with those of the adoptive

Father's, or Disposer's, whether of Kindred or Strangers, of which I shall give some Instances with us.

Some have relinquish'd both their Name and Arms, and used only those of the Adopters or Disposers, altogether Strangers to one another, as of late with us, *John Biggar* of *Wolmot*, nominated as his Heir

Wallace, a Nephew of Sir *Wallace* of *Craigy*, sometime one of the Senators of the College of Justice, to succeed him in his Estate of *Wolmot*, upon Condition that he use only the Name and Arms of *Biggar* of *Wolmot*, which he continues to do, the Arms being, *Argent, a Bend Azur, betwixt two Mollets Gules*. And the same way *Ranken* of *Orchard-head*, who carry'd, *Gules, three Boars Heads erased Argent, betwixt a Lance issuing out of the dexter Base, and a Lochabar Ax issuing out of the Sinister, both erected in pale of the last*; was obliged to leave his Name and Arms, and use only as Heir-adoptive of *Little* of *Over-Liberton*, his Name and Arms being, *Sable a Saltier engrailed Argent*, tho' he was near of Kin to *Little* of *Liberton*. So *Alexander Abercromby* of *Tillybody* having no Child of his own, in a manner adopted Mr. *Alexander Abercromby* a Namesake, and gave him his Estate upon his Death, which he accordingly enjoys.

Sir *William Ballanden* of *Broughton*, Treasurer-depute in the Reign of King *Charles II.* and thereafter Lord *Ballanden*, having been unmarried, pass'd by his Sister's Son *David Lord Cardross*, and adopted *John Ker* younger Son of *William* Earl of *Roxburgh*, and settled his Estate upon him, and got the Title of Honour conveyed to him; and accordingly upon the Lord *Ballanden's* Death, Anno 1670. Mr. *Ker*, as his adopted Heir, did succeed him, and wore his Coat of Arms, without any Mixture or Addition of his own paternal Bearing, according to the Destination, being, *Gules, a Hart's Head couped, between three crosses Crozlets, all within a double Tressure counterflowered with Flower-de-lises Or*;

and

and got likewise his heritable Office of *Usher* to the Exchequer, which he officiate by a Depute.

Another Instance somewhat like Adoption, was that of *John Charters* of *Kinfauns*, in the Time of King *James VI.* he adopted *Henry Lindsay* a younger Son of the Earl of *Crawford*, and settled his Estate on him, and he took upon him the Name of *Charters*, and carry'd the Arms, viz. *Argent, a Fess Azur, within a double Tressure counterflowered Gules*, till he became Earl of *Crawford*, by the Decease of a Brother, who left no male Issue behind him.

Sir John Maxwell of *Pollock* having no Issue of his Body, passed by his Sister the Lady *Kelburn* in the Succession of his Estate, and adopted Mr. *George Maxwell* younger of *Aldhouse*, a Gentleman of great Worth and Virtue, and accordingly put him in the Fie of his Estate, in his own Lifetime, whose Son is the present *Sir John Maxwell* of *Pollock*, who was sometime Lord Justice-Clerk, and now one of the Senators of the College of Justice, carries, *Argent on a Saltier Sable, an Annulet Or stoned Azur.*

William Cochran of That-ilk, having but one Daughter, he married her to *Alexander Blair*, Son of *John Blair* of That-ilk, and in so much adopted him, that he was design'd *Cochran* in the Lifetime of his Father-in-law, and carry'd the Arms of *Cochran*, *Argent, a Chevron Gules betwixt three Boars Heads erased Azur, armed and langued of the first*, [Plate 3. Fig. 9.] and carry'd nothing of the Arms of *Blair*, nor his Issue the Earls of *Dundonald*, at this Time, but the single Coat of *Cochran*.

David first Viscount of *Stormont*, a younger Son of *Balvaird* having no Issue of his own Blood, he pass'd by his Nephew and Heir *Sir Andrew Murray* of *Balvaird*, and adopted *Mungo Murray* Son to the Earl of *Tillibardin*, and accordingly he enjoy'd the Estate and Titles of Viscount of *Stormont*, and Lord *Scoon*, till his Death, in the Year 1642. that he leaving no Issue, the Estate, Titles and Honour fell to the House of *Balvaird*,
the.

the first being but a younger Son of *Balvaird*, and carry'd for Arms, *Azur, a Cross pattee Argent, betwixt thre Stars of the same*, and for his Difference, a *Crescent*.

David Murray of Balvaird succeeded to the Estate and Honours in the Year 1658. his Grandfather was a younger Son of *Tillibardin*, who married the Heiress of *Barclay of Balvaird*, upon which account the Viscount of *Stormont* and Lord *Scoon* carries quarterly 1st and 4th, *Azur, three Stars Argent, within a double Tressure counterflowered Or*, for *Murray*; 2d and 3d, *Gules, three cross Pattees Argent*, for *Barclay of Balvaird*, Plate 3. Fig. 10.

Hugh Montgomery Earl of Eglinton, who died without any Issue Anno 1612. had pass'd by his own nearest Heir-male of the House of *Montgomery*, and settled his Estate upon his Cousin-german *Alexander Seton*, Son of *Robert* first Earl of *Winton* and his Lady *Margaret Montgomery* Daughter of *Hugh Earl of Eglinton*, Aunt of the last Earl, who accordingly succeeded, and as he was obliged by the Earl of *Eglinton's* Destination, assum'd the Name and Arms of *Montgomery*, which were then quarterly 1st and 4th, *Azur, three Flower-de-lises Or*, for *Montgomery*; 2d and 3d, *Gules, three Annulets Or, stoned Azur*, for *Eglinton*. Mr. *Alexander Seton* so adopted into the Family, left his own Name for that of *Montgomery*, and carry'd the above Arms, and placed over them an *Inescutcheon* of the Arms of his Father, viz. *Or, three Crescents within a double Tressure counterflowered Gules*, which are painted in a Room in the House of *Seton*. But tho' *Montgomery Earl of Eglinton* could dispose of his Estate as he had a mind, yet he could not make over his Honours to Mr. *Alexander Seton*, and therefore it was some Time before King *James VI.* was prevailed on to confirm to him the Titles of Earl of *Eglinton* and Lord *Montgomery*, which was at last by the Intercession of the Queen, upon Mr. *Alexander Seton's* marrying Lady *Anne Livingston*, Daughter to *Alexander Earl of Linlithgow*, who was one of the

the Queen's Maids of Honour, and the Titles of Honour and Precedency of the Earls of *Eglinton*, were confirm'd to him, of whom is lineally descended the present Earl of *Eglinton*; the *Inescutcheon* with the Arms of *Seton* above-mentioned was disused, and the Arms of the Family were then marshalled, as now, carried thus; quarterly 1st and 4th, *Montgomery*; 2d and 3d, *Eglinton*; all within a Border Or, charged with a double Tressure counterflowered Gules, [Plate 3. Fig. 11.] which is as if the Arms of the Earls of *Eglinton* were placed over the Arms of *Seton*, of which nothing is seen but the Extremities of the Field, with the double Tressure, being a Mark of Descent from the Family of *Seton*, and the Arms are now supported by two Dragons Vert, (from the Crest of the Earl of *Winton*, being the same) having used before for Supporters two Women or Angels in *Dalmatick Habit*, which is agreeable to an universal Practice for the adopted Heirs, of which Sort Mr. *Alexander Seton* may be said to be one, (and a very beneficial one, who brought along with him a vast Sum of Money, which relieved the Fortune of Debt) to use one Figure or other of his paternal Atchievement, to shew his natural Descent, and sometimes the whole, if he be not obliged to leave it out.

I think the Lord *Nairn's* Case is also pretty near that of an Adoption; King *Charles II.* understanding that Sir *Robert Nairn* of *Strathburt*, had intended that his only Daughter should marry a younger Son of the Marquis of *Athol*, upon that he thought fit to create Sir *Robert Nairn* a Lord, for his own Life, and to the Heirs of his Daughter, who was to marry a Son of the Marquis of *Athol*, tho' the Marquis's Son was not named, but left blank; whomsoever she was to marry of the Sons, he always being obliged by Sir *Robert Nairn's* Destination, to change his Name to *Nairn*, and wear the Arms, with the quartered Coat of the Family of *Athol*, thus quarterly, 1st, Parted per pale, *Sable* and *Argent*, a Chaplet charged with four *Cinquesoils* all countercharged,

ged, for Nairn; 2d, Azur, three Stars Argent within a double Tressure, flowered and counterflowered Or, for Murray; 3d, Quarterly 1st and 4th, Pallee of six, Sable and Or, for Athol; 2d and 3d, Or, a Fess chequee Azur and Argent, for Stewart; 4th Grand-quarter as the 1st. Plate 3. Fig. 12.

There are several such Examples which I might here add, but being limited to a certain Number of Sheets by the Proposals, I shall forbear, and only give one from England, of the ancient and honourable Family of the Name of Percie, whose Arms were, Sable, a Chief indented Or; William Lord Percie having only a Daughter, Agnes, was marry'd to Jocelin de Lavonia, a younger Son of Godfred Duke of Brabant, who carry'd, Sable, a Lion rampant Or; Lord William Percie adopted his Son-in-law, who was obliged to disuse his own Name and Arms, and carry only the Name and Arms of Percie, which he and his Issue performed, till the Practice of marshalling many Arms in one Shield, then the Family quartered the Arms of Jocelin de Lavonia with those of the Name of Percie. And again, Henry Percie Earl of Northumberland marry'd the Sister and Heiress of Anthony Lord Lucy, for his second Wife, and got with her a great Estate, but she had no Issue to him; he, with his Lady's Consent, gave that Fortune to Henry Percie surnamed Hotspurs, a Son of a former Marriage, upon Condition that he marshalled the Arms of Lucy, being Gules, three Lucy Fishes, (i. e. Pikes) haurient Argent, with his own; so that the Earls of Northumberland of the Name of Percie, carry'd after that, quarterly 1st and 4th, Jocelin de Lavonia; 2d and 3d, Lucy, and in an Inescutcheon, by way of Surtout, the Arms of Percie. Plate 3. Fig. 13.

CHAP. IX

Of Patronage.

ARMS of *Patronage*, are these of Patrons and Superiors, carried in part, or in whole, by their Clients and Vassals, to show their Dependance.

They formed of old their Arms after those of their *Patrons* and *Over-lords*, or took a Part of them to *compose* or *quarter* with their own, as soon as these Ways became fashionable.

In many Shires of our Kingdom, where our ancient Earls, Lords, and great Men had been Patrons and Superiors, there we find their *Armorial Figures* more frequent than others, in the Bearings of many of the present Nobility and Gentry, which show their Progenitors to have been Clients and Vassals to them, tho' now living in other Shires, to have been originally from such Shires where such Figures do predomine; as in *Annandale*, where the ancient Lords of *Annan* dwelt, carried a *Saltier* and *Chief*: There the *Bruces*, *Murrays*, *Johnstons*, *Jardins*, *Kilpatrickes*, and several others, carry such Figures of different *Tinctures*, accompanied with other Figures, to distinguish themselves from one another. In *Douglassdale* and other Countries, which the *Douglasses* possess in Property or Superiority, there many old Families have *Stars*. And in *Fife-shire*, *Lions* are carried, upon account the *Lion* was the *Armorial Figure* of the *Mackduffs* Earls and *Over-lords* of *Fife*; and in *Angus*, *Lions*, upon the account

account of their old Earls. And in those Shires where the *Stewarts* of old had Interest, many Families have their *Figures chequered*, from the *Stewarts Fess chequee*, which they have been in use to carry upon the account of *Patronage*, as *Ross Lord Ross*, *Semple Lord Semple*, *Houston of That-ilk*, *Brisben of Bishoptoun*, *Hall of Fulbar*, *Fleming of Barachon*, *Shaw of Bargaran*, and those of the Name of *Spruel*, with several others, whose Possessions were in the Shire of *Renfrew*, and other Countries belonging to the *Stewarts*, where *Figures chequered* are presumed to be originally so carried upon the account of *Patronage*; and the same I observe in many Shires with us, and in *England* the same Practice was there.

Cambden, in his *Remains of Britain*, Page 118. says, Gentlemen began to bear Arms of whom they held in Fie, or to whom they were most devoted; so whereas the Earl of *Chester* bare *Garbs*, (*Wheat Sheaves*) many Gentlemen of that Country took *Wheat Sheaves*. Whereas the old Earl of *Warwick* bare *Chequee Or and Azur*, a *Cheveron Ermin*, many thereabout took *Ermin and Chequee*. In *Leicester* and the Country confining, divers bare *Cinquesoils*, for that the ancient Earls of *Leicester* bare *Gules*, a *Cinquemoil Ermin*; from which the Family of *Hamilton* with us, who carry the same. In *Cumberland* and thereabout, where the old Barons of *Kendal* bare, *Argent*, two Bars *Gules*, a *Lion passant Or*, in a *Canton of the second*, many Gentlemen thereabout took the same in different Colours and Charges in the *Canton*.

In *Italy* and *Spain*, the Practice of marshalling the Arms of Patrons or Over-lords, with those of the Clients and Vassals, has been anciently very much in use, as *Menestrier* tells us, that in *Plaisans* the Four principal Families there, viz. *Angui*, *Fontana*, *Landi*, and *Scoti*, had their Arms impaled on the right Side, as Coats of Patronage, with those of other Families in that Country and City, who associated
and

and subjected themselves as Vassals and Clients, to one or other of those above-named Four principal Families.

The Book, entitled, *Jeu' de Armories de Soveraigns & Estats d' Europe*, gives us the Blazon, and the Reason of the Armorial Bearing of the Duke of Modena and Ferrara, thus blazon'd by the French, [Plate 3. Fig. 14.] Tierce in pale, 1st, Or, a double Eagle display'd Sable, beaked, membered and crowned Gules, (the Armorial Figure of the Empire, because that Prince is under its Protection) Coupee with Azur, three Flower-de-lises Or, (for France) within a Border double indented Or and Gules, (for Ferrara) Nicolas Lord of Ferrara, came under the Protection of Charles VII. of France) 2d, Gules, two Keys placed in Saltier addosse Or and Argent, lise Azur, and in Chief the Papal Tiar, (upon the account that Ferrara is a Vicarage of the See of Rome) and over the Keys an Escutcheon Azur charged with an Eagle display'd Argent, crowned, beaked, and membered Or, (for the Marquilate of Este) 3d, France within the Border of Ferrara, Coupee with the Empire as before. These Arms would with us be blazoned thus, Quarterly 1st and 4th, the Empire; 2d and 3d, France, within a Border double indented Or and Gules, and over all a Pale, charged with the Papal Ensigns, and surmounted with an Escutcheon of Este.

Cardinals have been in use to add to their paternal Bearings, the paternal Arms of the Popes or other Princes, by whose Means they have obtained to that Dignity, and were called *Arms of Patronage*.

The Kings of Sicily and Arragon, quartered with their own the Arms of the Family of Swabia, as Arms of Patronage; as did also the Dukes of Parma and the Princes of Mirandula the Arms of other Potentates; of which afterwards.

As for an Instance of such a Practice with us of Vassals and Clients, marshalling the Arms of their Patrons and Over-lords

with their own, I shall add this one Instance of the Armorial Bearing of *Johnston* of *Elphinston*, once a considerable Family in *East-Lothian*, as they are yet to be seen imbossed and illuminate, on that curious Roof of the Hall called *Samson's Hall*, in the House of *Seton*, amongst several other Atchievements, there is that of *Johnston* of *Elphinston*, Quarterly, 1st, Or, three Crescents within a double Tressure counterflowered Gules, for *Seton*; 2d, Argent, a Saltier Sable, and on a chief Gules three Cushions Or, for *Johnston*; 3d, Azur, three Garbs Or, for *Buchan*; and 4th as the 1st. [Plate 3. Fig. 15.] Here *Johnston's* Arms gives place to those of *Seton*, and as they were incorporate in the Family, and Atchievement of the Lord *Seton*, which were so done upon this account, as Sir *Richard Maitland* of *Lithington* gives us in his venerable Manuscript of the Family of *Seton*; That in the Minority of King *James II.* Chancellor *Creichton* got into his Custody in the Castle of *Edinburgh*, *George Lord Seton*, only Son of the deceased *John Lord Seton*, and his Lady *Dumbar* Daughter to the last Earl of *March*, she being a Widow, and having beside only a Daughter to represent the Family, whom the Chancellor endeavoured to have in Marriage with his Son; the Mother by all Means endeavoured her Son's Liberation, and opposed the Match, wherefore she applies to *Johnston* of That-ilk (Progenitor of the Earls of *Annandale*) an intimate Favourite of the Chancellors, for the Relief of her Son, the Laird of *Johnston*, undertakes to relieve her Son, providing the Lady would marry him, being also a Widower, which he effectuates, and carries the Lord *Seton* to his House in *Annan-dale*, where he marries the Lady *Seton*, who bare to him several Children. *Gilbert Johnston* their eldest Son, a brave Gentleman, being uterin Brother to Lord *George Seton*, Superior of the Lands of *Elphinston*, he married *Agnes Elphinston* Heiress of *Elphinston* of That-ilk, and got with her these Lands by the Favour of his uterin Brother the Lord *Seton*,

Seton, who, as Superior, had the Right of Ward and Marriage, and of them descended the *Johnstons* of *Elphinston*, till the Reign of King *Charles II.* Vassals to the Lords *Setons*, afterwards Earls of *Winton*. 'Tis true, the Family of *Johnston* of *Elphinston* had not always on their Seals the above marshalled Arms, with their own, but commonly only the paternal Coat of *Johnston*, the *Saltier* charged in the Centre, with a *Cinquesoil* of the first; and sometimes, I find these marshalled with *Elphinston*, upon the account of marrying the Heirs of *Elphinston* of That-ilk, viz. *Argent*, a *Chevron Sable* betwixt three *Boars Heads* coupéd *Gules*,

CHAP. X.

Of Gratitude and Affection.

GRATITUDE and *Affection* are observed by some Heralds, to be the Causes of marshalling several Coats of Arms in one Shield, of which there are but few Instances to be found with us. The Arms of the *Benefactor* are sometimes found quartered with these of the *Beneficiary*, upon the account of *Gratitude*.

Menestrier tells us, that the Prince of *Antioch*, addressing himself to *Lewis XI.* of *France* for Supply, to recover his Dominions out of the Hands of the Infidels, was courteously received by that King, who supply'd him with all Things necessary for the recovering of his Principality; for which

which he quartered the Arms of *France*, as a Sign of a grateful Acknowledgment.

As for *Arms of Affection*, I may call these of the *Boils* of *England* such, because *David* Earl of *Glasgow* quartered them with his own, upon the account of *Affection* to *Boil* Earl of *Burlington*, and other Branches of that Name in *England*, who acknowledge their Descent from his Family in *Scotland*, which is of an old Standing in the Sheriffdom of *Air*; in the Reign of *Alexander III.* they possessed the Lands of *Kelburn*; for in Charters about that Time mention is made of *Ricardus Boil Dominus de Caulburn*, i. e. *Kelburn*, and *Walterus Cummin Dominus de Rougallan*, i. e. *Rowallan*, as in the Evidences in the Charter-chest of *Rowallan*.

Hugo Boil, in 1399. makes a Mortification to the Monks of *Paisly*, for the wellfare of his Soul: This Family continued down in a direct male Line till the Reign of King *Charles I.* that *John Boil* of *Kelburn* having no male Issue, he married his only Daughter and Heir *Grissel Boil* to *David Boil* of *Halkshiel*, a Cadet of his own Family, his Great-grandfather being a Brother of it, whose Grandchild *David Boil* of *Kelburn* was created Earl of *Glasgow*, Viscount of *Kelburn*, Lord *Boil* of *Stewartoun*, and carries quaaterly 1st and 4th, Or, an Eagle display'd Gules, as a Coat of Augmentation, upon his Creation as Earl, being formerly the Crest of his Family; 2d and 3d, Parted per Bend Crenelle, Argent and Gules, for the Sirname of *Boil* in *England*, as a Coat of Affection, and over all an Inescutcheon Or, three Harts Horns Gules, the paternal Coat of *Boil* of *Kelburn*. Plate 3. Fig. 16.

CHAP. XI.

Of Religion.

RELIGION as I observed before, has given Rise to many Armorial Figures, in the several *Croisades*, holy Expeditions, for the Recovery of *Jerusalem* and the *Holy Land* from the *Sarazens*, as *Crosses* of divers Forms, *Allerions*, *Marlets*, *Palms*, *Escalops*, *Piles*, &c. which are frequently born in Arms. But as for entire Coats quartered with others, merely upon account of Religion, I find but few Instances, the Custom of quartering many Coats of Arms in one Shield, not being so old as the *Croisades*. However, I have mentioned Religion, as one of the Causes of *Marballing*, because Churchmen are in use to quarter the Ensigns of their high Offices, as *Patron Saints*, and other Holy Relicts, upon account of *Devotion*, with their own Arms, which Knights of Religious Orders also were in use to do.

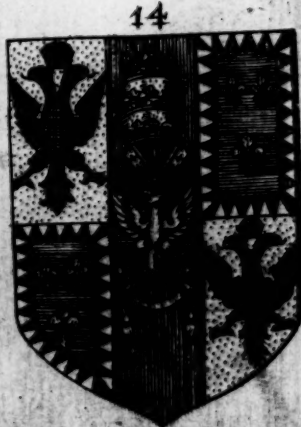
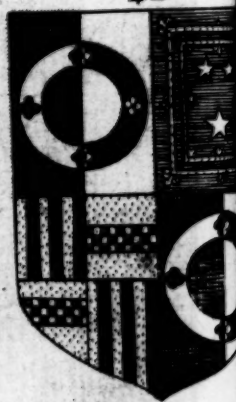
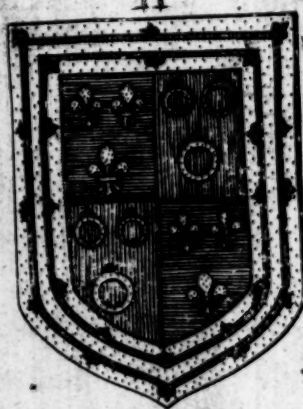
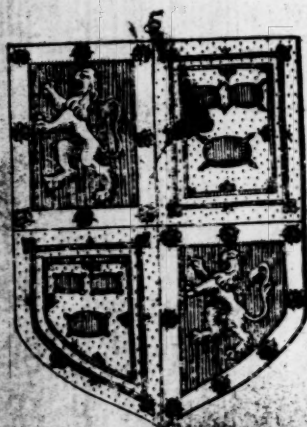
Besides, I observe, Kings have been in use to marshal Arms upon account of Religion, with their own, as the Kings of Hungary, quartered with those of Hungary, *Barree* of six *Pieces Argent* and *Gules*; those of Religion, viz. *Argent*, a *Cross patriarchal Gules*, standing on a Mount of three Degrees *Sinople*; which *Cross*, *Stephen King* of Hungary received from *Pope Sylvester II.* for bringing his Subjects in to the Christian Faith.

Sandford.

Sandford, in his History of *England*, tells us, that King *Richard II.* having chosen King *Edward the Confessor* for his patron Saint, impaled that holy King's Arms, being, *Azur, a Cross flowerie between five Martlets Or*, in the first Place, with these of his own in the second, being *France and England* quarterly. See *Plate 5.* of the Arms of *Britain*.

His Grandfather King *Edward III.* made Choice of several Patrons, as *Asmole* tells us, the *Holy Trinity*, the *Virgin Mary*, whose Figure he and his Knights-Companions wore on the right Shoulder, on their Habit, for some Time. *St. George of Cappadocia* a Martyr, his Ensign, *Argent a Cross Gules*, and *St. Edward the Confessor*, sometimes King of *England*, his Arms, as just now blazoned, under whose Protection himself, and all the Knight-Companions, together with the Affairs of the Order, might be defended, conserved, and governed, as is evident, says our Author, by the Charter of Foundation of *Windsor College*, granted by that King, and that the two last were his special patron Saints, whom he invoked in his Cry of War. *Thomas Walsingham* in his History of *England*, Page 159. tells, that at a Skirmish near *Calais* in 1349. King *Edward* seeing his Soldiers put to a Stand and like to be worsted, in great Heat of Anger drew his Sword, and cried out, *Ha St. Edward! Ha St. George!* which the Soldiers hearing, ran presently to him, and gain'd the Victory. *St. George* became the sole Patron of the Order of the *Garter*, and from him it was called, *Ordo Divi Sancti Georgii*, and the Companions *Equites Georgiani*, and that Saint's Picture on Horseback with a *Shield of Silver*, charged with a *Cross Gules*, became the Badge of that Order, and these Arms were advanced both by Land and Sea on the *English Standards*.

King *Henry VIII.* ordained the Great Seal of that Order to have an Escutcheon, with the Arms of *St. George* impaled on the right Side, with the quartered Arms of *France and England*,



England, ensign'd with an Imperial Crown, and incircled with the Garter; which Seal of the Order so formed, continued till the Reign of King James I. of Great-Britain; who added to the Arms of France and England, these of Scotland and Ireland.

It is to be observed, that in marshalling of Arms, these of Religion and of Patron Saints, take place before other Arms, and even those of Dominion.

CHAP. XII.

Of Arms of general Concession.

ARMS of Concession, are new ones, allowed or granted by Authority to be added to old Arms, upon some emergent Merit, and Advancement to Nobility: Which Concessions or Grants are either General or Special; by General Concessions of Arms, I understand those which the principal Herald, is impowered to grant, by vertue of a general Clause for that End, in many of the Patents of our Nobility, which ordinarily runs thus, or in such like Words, *Mandamus Leoni nostro Armorum, ut tale additamentum armorum, presentibus Insigniis prefati Domini, &c. ut in talibus casibus usitatis det & prescribat.*

Arms again of *special Concession*, are particularly mentioned, or blazoned in Patents or Grants of the Sovereign, and are ordinarily of some Part of the sovereign *Ensigns* or *Regalia*, which cannot be allowed by the principal Heralds, without a special Warrant from the Sovereign; and both these Arms of Concessions are commonly called, *Coats of Augmentation*, because they augment the Bearing.

The Practice of giving Arms by general Concession, is not so old as that of special Concessions, the first named having only begun, as I observe, in the Reign of King James VI. given to those who were advanced to Degrees of Dignity, whose Lands from which they had their Title of *Lord*, *Viscount*, *Earl*, &c. not being dignified Feus with Arms, took Coats of Augmentation as best pleased them, to supply the want of Feudal ones.

The first that I have met with is that of the Earl of *Winton*, when Robert Lord Seton was created Earl of *Winton*, with all Solemnity and Ceremony at *Holy-rood-house*, the 10th of *November*, 1601. he got a Coat of Augmentation suitable to the Merit of the Family, viz. for the Title of *Winton*, *Azur*, a blazon Star of eight Points, within a double Tressure flowered and counterflowered *Or*, (having Right before to the Tressure) with the Motto, *Intaminatis fulget honoribus*, to shew the constant Loyalty, and heroick Vertue of the Family. And as it is the first Noble Family in our Kingdom, as I observe, that carried a Coat of *general Concession*, so I may say, that Family has the Honour to have the ancientest Coat of *special Concession*, granted to them by King Robert I. for their faithful and singular Service performed to that King for the Freedom of their Country, being a *Sword supporting an Imperial Crown*; of which after, and in the Atchievment of the Family.

The next Coat of *Augmentation* that I meet with, is that of the Lord *Livingston*, when he was advanced to the Dignity of Earl of *Linlithgow*, soon after the Earl of *Winton*,
took

took *Azur*, an Oak Tree within a Border *Argent*, charged with eight *Cinquefoils Gules*, which he placed over his quartered Arms, *Livingston* and *Callendar* by way of *Surtout*, for the Title of *Linlithgow*, of which before. Plate 4. Fig. 1.

Sir *Alexander Seton*, third Brother to *Robert* first Earl of *Winton*, being one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and after President of that learned Bench, was made a Lord of Parliament by the Title of *Lord Urquhart*, but afterward took the Title of *Lord Fyvy*, and upon the 4th of March 1605. was advanced to the Dignity of Earl of *Dumfermling*, by King *James VI.* and was high Chancellor of Scotland, in which Office he continued twenty Years, being a Nobleman of singular Parts and Integrity, took for a Coat of Augmentation, *Argent*, on a Fess *Gules*, three *Cinquefoils of the first*, [Plate 4. Fig. 2.] which he quartered after his paternal Arms of *Seton*, for the Title of *Dumfermling*, as some say; but I think those Arms of Augmentation have been taken from his Mother Lady *Jean Hamilton*, whose paternal ones were, *Gules*, three *Cinquefoils within a double Tressure counterflowered Argent*. This Family's lineal Descent being now failed, *George Seton of Barns* is next Heir-male to the Fortune and Honours of *Dumfermling*, who carries, Or, a Sword *Gules*, supporting an Imperial Crown proper, betwixt three Crescents, within a double Tressure counterflowered of the second, being lineally descended from Sir *John Seton*, immediate younger Brother to *Robert* first Earl of *Winton*, and immediate elder Brother to Sir *Alexander Seton* first Earl of *Dumfermling*. Sir *John* was bred up in the Court of Spain, and by King *Philip* of Spain was honoured with the Knight-hood of the Order of *Calatrava*, and after he came home, was by King *James VI.* made one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bedchamber, and got for his Appanage from his Father *George Lord Seton*, the Lands of *Barns*, for which the Family of *Barns* has been in use to carry the Sword,

supporting an Imperial Crown, as an additional Figure in the Arms of Seton, because, as Sir George Mackenzie observes in his *Science of Herauldry*, the Lands of *Barns* were given by King Robert the Bruce to Sir Alexander Seton of Seton, with that Badge of Honour, as in the Charter.

Ker, Marquis of Lothian, when he was created Earl of Lothian in the Year 1606. took for a Coat of Augmentation, *Azur, the Sun in its splendour, proper*, which is quartered with the paternal Coat of the Family, parted *per Fess Gules and Vert*, on a Cheveron Argent between three Mascles in Chief Or, and an Unicorn's Head erased in Base of the third; three Stars of the first. Plate 4. Fig. 3.

Sir Thomas Hamilton of Byres, a younger Son of the Family of Priestfield, descended of Hamilton of Innerweek, being President of the College of Justice, Secretary of State, and after Lord Register, was created a Lord of Parliament by the Title of Lord Binning, November 19. 1611. carried, *Gules, on a Cheveron Argent, between three Cinquefoils Ermin*, for Hamilton; a Buckle *Azur between two Muchetours Sable*, for Hamilton of Innerweek, all within a Border Or, (for his Mark of Cadency) charged with eight Thistles proper, by a Favour from the King. And after, upon the 30th of March 1619. he was created Earl of Melrose by Alexander Earl of Dumfermling, the King's Commissioner for the Time; for which Title he took for Coat of Augmentation, *Argent, a Fess waved between three Roses Gules*, relative to his Title of Melrose, which he quartered in the second and third Quarters after his Paternal, and are so carried by his Successors, tho' he got his Title altered to that of Earl of Haddington. Plate 4. Fig. 4.

Viscounts and Lords of Parliament, have also been in use with us to add Coats of Augmentation to their paternal ones.

Sir Alexander Seton, second Son of George Lord Seton Earl of Winton, and his Countess Lady Anne Hay, Daughter

ter to *Francis* Earl of *Errol*, being created Viscount of *Kingston*, he quartered in the second and third Places with the paternal Arms of *Seton*, as a Coat of Augmentation, *Argent*, a *Dragon Vert* spouting out *Fire*, being the Crest of the Family of *Winton*. Plate 4. Fig. 5.

Drummond Viscount of *Strathallan*, upon his Creation, carried quarterly, 1st and 4th *Or*, three Bars *waved Gules*, for *Drummond*; 2d and 3d, *Or*, a *Lion's Head erased*, within a double *Tressure counterflowered Gules*, as a Coat of Augmentation.

Henry Erskin, second Son of *John* Earl of *Mar*, by his second Wife *Lady Mary Stewart* Daughter of *Esmy* Duke of *Lennox*, when created Lord *Cardross*, carried quarterly, 1st, *Gules*, an *Eagle display'd*, looking to the *Sun* in the dexter chief Point *Or*, as a Coat of Augmentation; 2d Quarter, quarterly 1st and 4th, *Mar*; 2d and 3d, *Erskin*; 3d Quarter as the 2d, and the 4th as the 1st.

All Coats of Augmentation of this Kind thro' *Europe*, give place to the paternal Arms; which Order has been observed with us, except in these two Instances of the Earl of *Lothian* and Lord *Cardross's* Achievements; but the Heir of the last, *David Erskin* Earl of *Buchan*, has placed the Coat of Augmentation since more rightly in *Surtout*, for there is no Reason can be assign'd for such Coats of general Concession, to preceed the Paternal, or other dignify'd Feudal Arms. Many of our Nobility who have the same Right to carry Coats of Augmentation, have never made use of them; but Arms of special Concession being composed of the Figures of the Royal Arms, and *Regalia*, have Precedency in *Marshaling*, to all other sorts of Arms; of which, in the following Chapter.

C H A P. XIII.

Of Arms of special Concession.

ARMS of *special Concession*, are these granted by Princes and free Estates, not only to their Subjects, but also to Strangers, by a particular Grant or Patent, containing the Blazon of the Sovereigns Arms, or such like Coat, made up of some Part of the Figures of the Sovereign's *Ensigns*, or *Regalia*, to be added to the Receiver's own proper Arms.

Such *Additaments* of Honour have been very frequently bestow'd with us, and other Nations, on well deserving Persons, both of the high and low Nobility, as also upon Communities Ecclesiastick and Secular.

Sir *John Fern* tells us, in his forecited Book, that when *Charlemaign* erected the six Ecclesiastick Peers of *France*, he granted to them Arms of the same *Tinctures* and *Figures*, with the Royal Ensign of *France*, which, tho' they have been so carried, as I have shewn before, yet I doubt very much of the Antiquity of them. And as for *secular Communities*, there are several Instances with other Nations, and with us at home, which have been honoured with the Favour of such Royal Badges, and I shall here but give one Instance: The Town of *Aberdeen* got the *double Tressure*, a Part of the Royal Bearing, added to their Arms, by the Order of King *Robert the Bruce*, for their Fidelity and Loyalty to him, being

being, Gules, three Towers embattled Argent, and masoned Sable, within a double Tressure of the second.

In this manner Sovereigns and free Estates, have honoured and rewarded their Favourites and well deserving Subjects, with a Part of their Arms, as Additaments of Honour, of which I shall give some Instances.

Charles IV. Emperor of Germany, and King of Bohemia, honoured his Chancellor *Bartolus*, the great Lawyer, with a Concession to him and his Issue, to carry the Royal Arms of Bohemia, Or, a Lion with two Tails Gules, as *Bartolus* tells himself, in his Treatise, *De Insignis*, thus; *A Carolo quarto clarissimo principe Romanorum Imperatore, nec non Rege Bohemiae, mihi tunc Cancellario ejus, concessum est inter cetera, ut ego & omnes de Agnatione mea, Leonem rubeum cum Caudis duabus in campo aureo portare.*

There are many ancient Families in Germany, which marshal with their other Bearings the Imperial Eagle, by special Concessions from the Emperors; and in France, there are a considerable Number of old Families which enjoy the same Favour; for which see *Menestrier* and other French *Heralds*.

The Dukes of Savoy have made Concessions of several Quarters of their Armorial Ensigns, to several Families, as to the House of *Viles* of Ferrara, who carry quarterly, 1st and 4th, the wild Horse of Sax, which belongs to Savoy, as his original Arms; 2d and 3d, the proper Arms of the House of *Viles*, and over all, by way of Surtout, the Cross of Savoy.

The Republick of Venice has made several Concessions to their own Subjects, of their symbolical Figure, the winged Lion of St. Mark, the Armorial Figure of that Republick, as also to Strangers, as by that one granted by the Senate to *Rene de Voyer de Pauliny*, Count de Argenfon, the French King's Ambassador to that Republick, which are to be seen on the Monument erected for him there, at St. Job's Church,

as *Menestrier* gives us, quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Azur*, two *Leopards Or*, for *Voyer de Pauliny*; 2d and 3d, *Argent*, a *Fess Sable*, for the House de *Argenson*, and, by way of *Sur-tout*, the Arms of the Republick, viz. *Azur*, a *Lion seiant winged*, and *Diadematee Or*, holding a Book open, with these Words upon it, *Pax tibi Marce, Tu Evangelista meus*.

Other Potentates have been in use, to do the same Honour, not only to their Subjects, but to Strangers. The Kings of *France* have honoured several *Scots* Families for their Valour, with their Arms, as the *Stewarts* of *Lennox*, and the *Douglasses*, of which afterwards, and the *Kennedies*.

Sir Hugh Kennedy of *Ardistishire*, who for his Valour in the Wars of *France*, against *England*, being under the Command of *John Stewart* Earl of *Buchan*, was honoured by the King of *France*, with his Arms, viz. *Azur*, three *Flower-de-lises Or*, which he and his Successors marshalled in the first Place with these of *Kennedy*; in the 2d, as the *Kennedies* of *Bargeny* descended of *Sir Hugh*, and their Descendants the *Kennedies* of *Kirkhill* and *Bennen* in the Shire of *Air*.

Selden tells us, in his *Titles of Honour*, that when *Gustavus Adolphus* King of *Sweden* received the Investiture of the *Garter* from *Henry St. George Richmond* Heralld, and *Peter Young* Gentleman-Usher, at *Darsau* in *Prussia*, the 27th of *September* 1627. he conferred the Honour of Knighthood upon them, and by a particular Grant in their Patents of Honour, allowed them to quarter the Arms of *Sweden* with their proper ones.

Menestrier, in his *Treatise of Arms*, in the Chapter of *Grants and Concessions*, gives us an Instance of a Woman, receiving a Coat of Augmentation, which was when the Emperor *Charles IV.* passing from *Padua*, to get himself crown'd at *Rome*, with his Empress, who took in her Train *Jean Bianchittie*, the Widow of a famous Lawyer; amongst other Favours, the Empress gave her a Grant to carry in the Middle of

of her Arms, these of *Lithuania*, in a *Loſenge Shield*, viz. *Gules*, a *Chevalier armed in all Points, on Horseback, Argent*, brandishing a *Sword*, and on his left Arm a *Shield Azur*, charged with a *Cross*, with double *Traverses of the 2d*, being a Part of the *Empress's Bearing*, ſhe being a *Daughter of the King of Poland*, and *Duke of Lithuania*: Which *Grant* was confirmed by the *Emperor*.

Henry VIII. of England, honoured his *Wives* with additional Arms, of which afterwards; and of late, *Charles II. of Great-Britain* granted a *Coat of Augmentation* to *Anne Clarges*, Wife to *George Monk Duke of Albemarle*, *Azur*, a *Flower-de-lis Or*, within a *Border of the laſt*, charged with eight *Roses Gules*, quartered in the first place, with her *Paternal* in the second, being, *Barry of twelve Pieces Argent and Azur*, on a *Canton Sable*, a *Ram's Head coupé Argent*, with four *Horns Or*, as being descended of the *Family of Clarges* in *Hainault* in *Flanders*.

'Tis only *ſovereign Princes* and *Republicks*, that can make ſuch *Conceſſions* of their publick *Enſigns*, in whole or in part; for thoſe are more ſacred than theſe of *Subjects*, which may be more freely aſſumed, and with leſs *Authority*, upon the *Accounts* before-mentioned, by *Marriage*, *Alliance*, *Adoption*, &c.

I am not here treating of the *fiſt Riſe* or *Grants of Arms*, as *Marks of Honour*, which are ſaid in the *Definition* of Arms, (as before) to have been granted by *Sovereigns*, for diſtinguiſhing *Persons* and *Families*, as their *proper ones*; but here I underſtand them as *Additaments of Honour*, by ſpecial *Conceſſions* of *Sovereigns*, to their *proper ones*; and that theſe *Additaments* are either placed in one *Quarter* with the proper Arms of *Families*, or *maſhalled* with them in diſtinct *Quarters*, which laſt Way is the proper Subject of this Chapter; but ſince anciently there has been, and ſtill continues a frequent Practice, of compoſing ſome one Part or other of the *Royal Enſigns* or *Regalia*, with paternal

S

Arms,

Arms, I shall here insist a little on them, with their proper Situation, with paternal Figures in one Shield or Quarter, before I proceed to give further Instances of marshalling Arms of *special Concession* with *paternal ones*.

The *Pieces* or *Figures* of *Sovereign Ensigns* or *Regalia*, claim a Precedency, and the most honourable Place of the Shield, or Quarter, before the paternal Figures, as to be placed in *Chief*, in a *dexter Canton*, and sometimes to adorn the *Atchievment* as a *Crest*, or *Supporter*, if they be convenient for that End.

Menestrier tells us, that it is the general Practice of *Europe*, to give the most honourable Place of the Shield to those Royal Figures, and that some Princes in their Concessions of them, expressly ordain them to be so placed; as *John* King of *Aragon* and *Sicily*, rewarding two Knights for their good Services, and to put a particular Mark of Respect upon them, allow'd them to carry the Armorial Figures of *Aragon*, *Navarre* and *Sicily*, on Condition they should place them on a *Chief*, above the Arms of their Families, and tho' they had a *Chief* before, they behoved to add another: And this is the Reason we see foreign Arms oft-times with two *Chiefs*, of which I shall add here one Instance.

The Princes of *Massa*, in *Italy*, of the Name of *Cibo*, have their paternal Arms honoured with two *Concessions*, placed upon two *Chiefs*, the one supporting the other; the one below containing the Arms of *Genoa*, for the successful Negotiation of *William Cibo*, for that Republick, with Pope *Clement VII.* 1266. and above, another *Chief*, with the Arms of the Empire, viz. the *Eagle*, granted by *Maximilian* the Emperor, when he made *Alberick Cibo* a Prince of the Empire; whose Blazon is thus: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Or, a *Bend chequee Argent and Azur*, (the paternal Coat of *Cibo*) a *Chief Argent*, charged with a plain *Cross Gules*, (the Arms of *Genoa*) surmounted of a *Chief of the Empire*, Or, a *double Eagle display'd Sable*, on its *Breast* a *Scroll Fess-ways Argent*,

Argent; and on it the Word, Libertas; 2d Quarter, Azur, an Eagle display'd Argent crowned Or, (for Este) quartered with Ferrara Azur, three Flower-de-lises Or, within a Border indented Or and Gules; 3d Quarter, Coupee Or and Gules, the Branch of a Thorn Tree Sable, flowered Argent in pale, (for the Family of Malespine) over all, by way of Surtout, on a Lozengee Inescutcheon Or, five Torteaux Gules, in Orle, surmounted of the sixth, Azur, charged with three Flower-de-lises Or; as a Coat of Alliance with the Medicis, Dukes of Tuscany. Plate 4. Fig. 6.

The Dukes of Tuscany, the Medicis, placed the Arms of France in Chief upon one of their Torteaux above the rest; and all the Families and Cities in France who carry *Flower-de-lises* by Concession, place them in Chief, or on a Chief. And which Practice is also in use in Britain, as by the Examples in this Treatise.

Sandford, in his before-mentioned History, tells us, That Henry VIII. of England, honoured the Arms of Thomas Mannors, whom he created Earl of Rutland, upon the account he was descended from a Sister of King Edward IV. his Arms being, Or, two Bars Azur, and a Chief Gules; the Chief was then formed, quarterly Azur and Gules, on the 1st, two Flower-de-lises Or; on the 2d, a Lion passant guardant Or; 3d as 2d, and 4th as 1st, which were the Armorial Figures of England.

There's no Part of the Imperial Ensign, and even the Regalia of Scotland, but they have been granted by special Concessions by our Kings, to honour the Arms of some of the best Families of the Kingdom; and which have also been granted to Strangers, as a Testimony of our Kings Favour. Of all these Pieces of Honour, the *double Tressure* most frequently has been allowed to be carried, as a Badge, of a Royal maternal Descent, and of a singular Merit, of which I shall give here a few Instances.

Thomas Randolph, Earl of Murray, Lord Annandale and Man, as a Nephew to King Robert the Bruce, by his Sister, was the first of his Family, who was allow'd to place the double Tressure round his paternal Figures, the three Cushions Gules, in a Field Or, as is evident by his Seals of Arms appended to Charters.

Sir Alexander Seton of That-ilk, Son of Sir Christopher Seton, and Christian, Sister to King Robert the Bruce, was the first of the Progenitors of the Noble Family of the Earls of Winton, and Lords Seton, who encompassed the three Crescents, the paternal Figures of Seton, with the double Tressure, counterflowered Gules, in a Field Or, upon the account of his Royal maternal Descent. There are many other Noble Families upon the same account, who carry the double Tressure, on whom I cannot insist here, nor on those who carry it, upon the account of Merit and Favour of our Kings: as Erskin Earl of Kello, William Duke of Queensberry, and Scot of Thirleston, of whom before, the last has a Warrant for carrying the double Tressure, for his Predecessors Valour and Assistance to King James V's Army, with a Company of Spearmen, in defeating the English at Fala-Read.

The Arms of several Strangers have been honoured by our Kings with the double Tressure.

James V. Knighted and honoured one Nicol Combet a Frenchman, with it; as did King James VI. Jacob Vaneiden a Dutchman, and several others, as their Patents bear in the Chappel-Rolls in England, titled, *Diversi tractatus amicitiarum tempore Jacobi Regis.*

Sylvester Petra Sancta, an Italian, in his Treatise of Arms, speaking of the double Tressure, says, *Celebris est duplaris limbus, quem paralelle Lineæ duæ, ac simul florentes describunt in Tessera Regis Scotorum,* and gives us the Arms of a Dutch and French Family, with the Tressure.

The

The *Lion*, the old Armorial Figure of *Scotland*, has been allow'd to be carry'd by several Families of the Kingdom, as a Sign of royal Favour. And in later Times by our Great Men, by way of *Supporter* or *Crest*, as that allow'd to the Duke of *Lauderdale*. And the same may be said of the *Unicorn*, the *Supporter* of the *Atchievment* of *Scotland*, the *St. Andrew's Cross*, the *Thistle*, *Crown*, *Sword*, and *Sceptre*, the *Ensigns* and *Regalia* of the Kingdom, have been granted by our Sovereigns to their well-deserving Subjects, and to Strangers also, as *Additaments* of Honour, not only by way composing with their paternal Figures in one *Area*, but also by way of different *Areas*, or *Quarters*, marshalled with their own, of which by and by. And for the first Way, by composing in one Quarter, I shall give for Instance the Arms of *Murray Earl of Annandale*, *Azur*, three Stars *Argent*, with a *Crescent* in the Centre, all within a double *Tressure*, flower'd and counterflower'd *Or*; and for an *Additament* of Honour, a *Canton* of the 2d, charged with a *Thistle* proper, ensign'd with an *Imperial Crown*. And the same *Thistle*, with the *Crown*, was granted by King *Charles II.* to Sir *George Ogilvy* of *Barras*, for his Fidelity in assisting to preserve the *Regalia* of *Scotland*, in the *Usurpation* of *Oliver Cromwel.* And King *James VI.* when he created *Richardson* an *Englishman*, a Lord of Parliament, by the Title of Lord *Cramond* in *Scotland*, he honoured his Arms with the *Additament* of a *Canton Azur*, charged with a *St. Andrew's Cross Argent*, the *Ensign* of *Scotland*.

But to leave such Pieces joined in one Field with the paternal ones, I shall proceed to the Examples of those royal Figures which make up intire Quarters, by themselves.

The ancientest Coat of *special Concession* which I meet with in *Manuscripts*, and Books of *Herauldry*, is that memorable one, viz. a *Sword* supporting an *Imperial Crown*, granted by King *Robert I.* with the *Barony* of *Barns*, to his

his Nephew Sir *Alexander Seton* of *Seton*, for his own singular Service in *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and in Consideration of his Father's brave Actions for the Freedom of his Country, and his early Appearance for King *Robert the Bruce*, whom he had the good Fortune to rescue, being Prisoner, out of the Hands of the *English*, in the Battle at *Methven-Wood*, a short Time after his Coronation. In consideration of these Braveries, the foresaid Figures seem to have been granted, and are now impaled with his other Coat of Augmentation. *Plate 4. Fig. 8.*

To perpetuate such another Deliverance of King *James VI.* from the pernicious Attempts of *John Ruthven* Earl of *Gowry*, and his Brother *Alexander Ruthven*, with their Accomplices, on the 5th of *August* 1600. that King did confer several Benefices and Favours on his timely Deliverers, Sir *John Ramsay* Sir *Thomas Erskin*, and Sir *Hugh Harris*, who kill'd the chief Assassines, and delivered the King, who honoured them with Coats of *special Concession*, of the same Figures almost with those of *Seton*.

Sir *John Ramsay* of *Weilycleugh* in the *Merss*, a Branch of the Family of *Dalhousy*, carry'd for his paternal Arms, *Argent, an Eagle display'd Sable, beaked and membred Gules, and on his Breast a Crescent of the last*, for his Brotherly Difference; was honoured by King *James VI.* with the Title of Viscount of *Haddington*, and with an Additament to his Arms, *viz. Azur, a dexter Hand holding a Sword in pale Argent, hilted and pomeled Or, piercing a Man's Heart Gules, and with the Point supporting an Imperial Crown proper*, [*Plate 4. Fig. 9.*] which he impaled on the Right, with his Paternal on the Left; and after King *James VI.* came to the Crown of *England*, he was created there, Lord Baron of *Kingslon* upon *Thames*, and Earl of *Holderness*, with that special Post of Honour relative to his Coat of Augmentation, that upon the 5th of *August* annually, (which was the Day appointed to be kept holy, for that King's happy Delivery from the Hands of his Enemies, of late in desuetude) he

he, and his Heirs-male, for ever should bear the Sword of State before that King and his Successors. This Earl married *Elizabeth* Daughter to *Robert* Earl of *Sussex*, and with her had two Sons and a Daughter.

Sir Thomas Erskin, eldest Son of *Sir John Erskin* of *Gogar*, immediate younger Brother to *John* Lord *Erskin* first Earl of *Mar*, and Regent of *Scotland*, in the Minority of King *James VI.* he being one of the Deliverers of that King, was also honoured with a Coat of special Concession, viz. *Gules*, an Imperial Crown within a double Tressure counterflowered with *Flower-de-lises Or*, which he quartered in the first and fourth Place, with the paternal Coat of *Erskin*, *Argent*, a pale *Sable*, [Plate 4. Fig. 10.] *Sir Thomas*, by that King, was created Lord *Dirlton*, and after Viscount of *Fenton*, the 18th of *March* 1606. and then Earl of *Kello*, 1619. and upon King *James's* Accession to the Crown of *England*, he was made Captain of the *English* Guards, Groom of the *Stole*, and Knight of the *Garter*. From him is lineally descended the present Earl of *Kello*, who carries the above Arms, as all the Descendants of his Family, with suitable *Brisures*, as *Sir Alexander Erskin* of *Cambo*, Lion King of Arms.

The other Deliverer *Sir Hugh Harris* of *Causland*, a Cadet of the Lord *Harris*, was also honour'd with another Coat of Augmentation by King *James VI.* which he quartered in the first and fourth Quarters with his paternal Arms, thus; 1st and 4th, *Azur*, a Hand in Armour issuing from the right Side, holding a Sword supporting an Imperial Crown proper; 2d and 3d, *Argent*, three Urcheons *Sable*, and in the Centre a Thistle proper. Plate 4. Fig. 11.

To proceed to other Coats of special Concession, made of Pieces of the Royal Ensign and Regalia, bestow'd by our Sovereigns upon their Subjects, a few of which follow.

Sandilands Lord *Torphichen*, carries quarterly, 1st and 4th, Parted per Fess *Azur* and *Or*, on the 1st an Imperial Crown proper, and on the 2d a Thistle Vert, as a Coat of Augmentation;

tation; 2d and 3d, *Grand Quarter*, quarterly; 1st and 4th, *Argent*, a *Bend Azur*, the paternal Bearing of the Name of *Sandilands*; 2d and 3d, the Arms of *Douglafs*, as Arms of Patronage, as some will. *Plate 4. Fig. 12.*

Sir *James Sandilands* Baron of *Sandilands* and *Wistoun*, in the upper Ward of *Clidesdale*, descended of *Sandilands* of That-ilk, in the Reign of King *David the Bruce*, married *Eleanora Bruce*, uterin Sister to *William* Earl of *Douglafs*, who, upon the account of the said Marriage, gave to the said Sir *David* the Barony of *West-Calder*, called *Calder Comitis*, upon which that Family ever since have quartered the Arms of *Douglafs* with their own, as Arms of Patronage, and of which Family was Sir *James Sandilands* Lord of *St. John*, Great Prior of the Knights of *Rhodes* in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and as such he carried the *Thistle* and *Crown*, as the Badge of that high Office. He was sent by the Parliament of *Scotland* Ambassador to *Francis* and *Mary* King and Queen of *France* and *Scotland*. This Sir *James* became *Protestant*, and was created Lord *Tarphichan*; which Honour, for want of Heir-male of his Body, fell by Inheritance to the Baron of *Calder* his Cousin, whose Successors enjoy the same, with the Coat of Augmentation.

King *Charles I.* when he advanced Sir *John Hay* of *Netherlief*, descended of the Family of *Errol*, into high Places and Dignities, as Clerk-Register, High Chancellor of *Scotland*, Lord Hay of *Kinfauns*, Viscount of *Duplin*, and lastly Earl of *Kinnoul*, 25th of March 1633. honoured him with a Coat of Augmentation, viz. *Azur*, an *Unicorn-salient Argent*, horned, mained, and ungled *Or*, (the Supporter of the Royal Atchievment) within a Border of the last, charged with half *Thistles Vert*, and half *Roses Gules*, joined together by way of parti per pale; being the Badge of *Scotland* and *England*, to represent the Union of these Kingdoms in the Person of King *James VI.* which Coat of Augmentation was quartered in the first and fourth Quarters with these of the

the paternal Coat of *Hay*, *Argent*, *three Escutcheons Gules*, unto which Honour and Arms *Hay Viscount of Duplin*, by Descent and Tailie, has of late succeeded, and carries the same Arms. *Plate 4. Fig. 13.*

King *Charles I.* when he created General *Lesly* Earl of *Leven*, in the Year 1641. he honoured him also with a Coat of Augmentation, *viz. Azur*, a *Thistle* *ensign'd with an Imperial Crown Or*, which is marshalled in the first, before the paternal Coat of *Lesly*, *Argent*, on a *Bend Azur*, *three Buckles of the first*; which Arms were so carry'd by his Grandchild *Alexander* Earl of *Leven*, who died without Issue, and are now carry'd by *David* Earl of *Leven*, Son of the Earl of *Melvin*, and his Lady *Catharine Lesly*, Daughter to the Lord *Balgony*, eldest Son of the first Earl of *Leven*. *Plate 4. Fig. 14.*

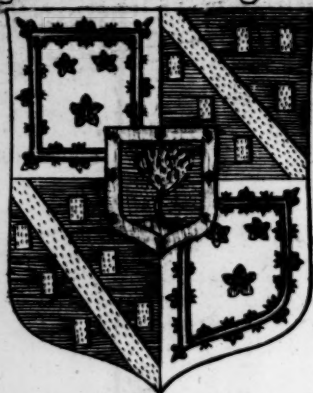
John Keith, second Son to *William* Earl *Marshal* of *Scotland*, and Lady *Mary Erskin*, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Mar*, by Lady *Mary Stewart*, Sister to *Ludovick* Duke of *Lennox* and *Richmond*, who for his Loyalty to King *Charles II.* and as being instrumental in preserving the *Regalia* out of the Hands of the *English*, was upon that King's Restoration created Earl of *Kintore*, Lord *Inverury*, and made Knight-Marshal, of *Scotland*, and was also honoured with a Coat of special Concession, *viz. Gules*, a *Sceptre and Sword in Saltier*, and in Chief an *Imperial Crown Or*, all within an Orle of eight *Thistles of the last*, which is quartered in the first place before his paternal, *Argent*, a chief *Pallee of six, Or and Gules*. *Plate 4. Fig. 15.*

'Tis to be observed then, that Arms of special Concession have Precedency of paternal Arms, when marshalled with them, as well as the Pieces of the Royal Ensign, when composed with others in one *Area*, possesses the honourable and chief Places, which is clear by the above Practice, and by that of *England*, in the following Examples.

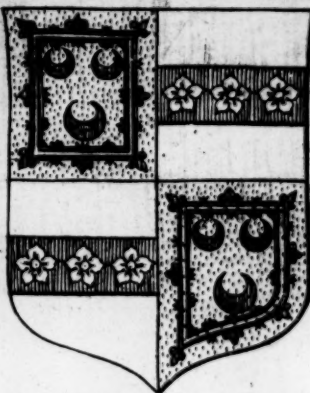
Richard II. of England is the first King that I have observed to have granted such Arms of Augmentation to his Subjects, as I took notice of before, added to his Imperial Ensign the Arms of *Edward the Confessor*, upon the account of Religion, being, *Azur, a Cross florie between five Martlets Or*, as in Plate 5. Fig. 4. Which Bearing also he granted, out of his mere Grace (as *Cambden* in his *Remains* tells us) to *Thomas Duke of Surry*, with the Addition of a *Border Ermin*, to impale with his proper Arms; and the same again without the *Border*, to *Thomas Mowbray Duke of Norfolk*, to be impaled on the right Side, with his own on the Left.

This same King, the Ninth Year of his Reign, granted a Coat of special Concession to his Favourite *Robert Vere Earl of Oxford*, *Marquis of Dublin*, and *Duke of Ireland*, that he should bear with his own Arms, during Life, *Azur, three Imperial Crowns Or, within a Border Argent*, as the Words of that Concession bears, given us by *Sandford* in his *Genealogical History*; *Rex concessit Roberto de Vere facto Marchione de Dublin, quod ipse quamdiu viveret & terram & Dominium Hiberniæ habuerit; gerit Arma de Aureo, cum tribus Coronis & una circumferentia vel Bordura de Argento*; these he quartered in the first place with his Paternal, being, *Quarterly Gules and Or, on the first a Mollet Argent*. He was the first that bare the Title of *Marquis* in England; he died without Issue, and was succeeded into the Fortune and Honours of the Earldom of *Oxford*, by his Uncle *Aubery de Vere*.

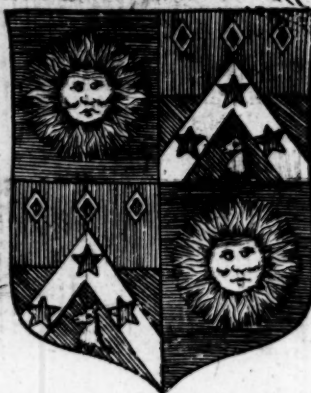
King Henry VIII. of England was very liberal in bestowing such Arms upon his Favourites, and especially to his Wives. To his second one, *Anna Bullen*, before he married her, to qualify her for his Bed, he advanced her to the Dignity of *Marchioness of Pembroke*, and to honour her paternal Bearings, to be impaled with his Royal ones, he added to them three noble Coats of Arms of the Families of the
Royal



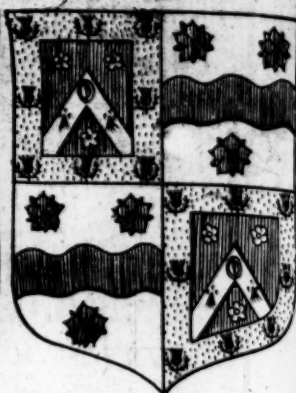
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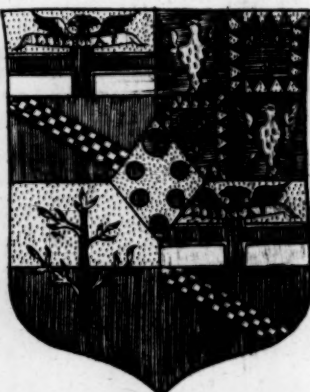
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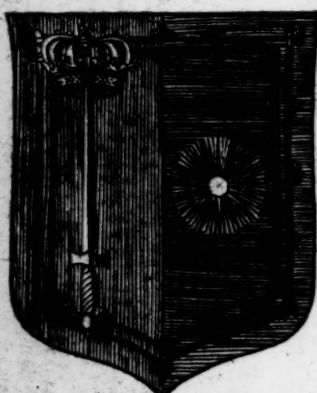
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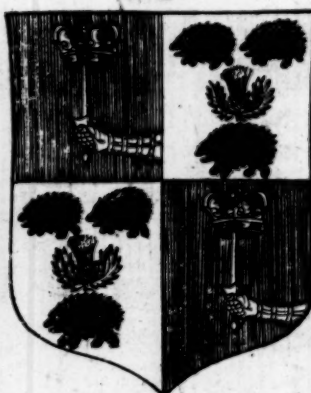
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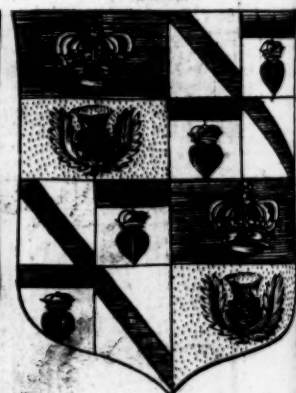
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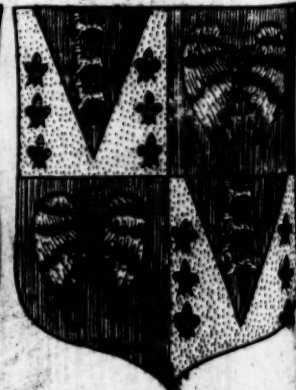
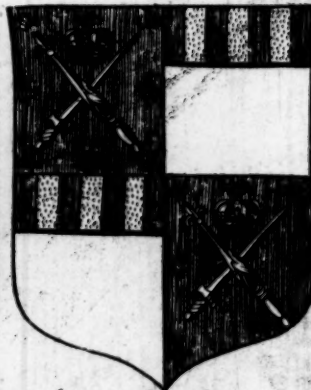
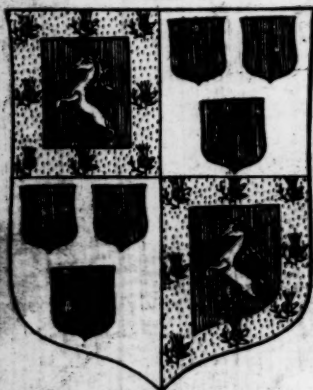
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Ar^d Burden: Sculp.

Royal Blood, and dignify'd Feus, to wit, these of *Lancaster*, *Engolisme*, and the Dutchy of *Guyen*, which were all form'd with the *Lions passant guardant*, as in the Imperial Standard; these then were marshalled in the chief Places before her own in one Shield, as *Sandford*.

And his third Wife *Jean Seymor* Daughter of Sir *John Seymor*, whole Family he honoured with Arms, composed of Figures of the Royal Ensign, and created her Brother *Edward Lord Beauchamp*, and the Additament of Honour to the Arms, was, Or, on a Pile Gules, between six Flower-de-lises Azur in pale, three *Lions passant guardant* of the first, of *England*; which was quartered by his Successors in the 1st and 4th Quarters before the paternal Arms, Azur, two Wings conjoined in Lure Or, as carried by the Family of *Seymor Dukes of Somerset*. Plate 4. Fig. 16.

His sixth Wife, *Catharine Parre*, Sister of *William Marquis of Northampton*, was honoured, and her Father's Family, with such another Coat of Concession, viz. Argent, on a Pile Gules, betwixt six *Roses* of the last, three *Roses* of the first; which were marshalled in the first Place before the paternal ones of *Parre*, viz. Argent, two Bars Azur within a Border engrailed Sable.

Queen *Elizabeth* was not so liberal in granting such Concessions of the Royal Arms, or its Figures; but on the contrary, was disobliged with those who display'd them with their own, tho' having Right to them by maternal Descent, and agreeable to the approven Practice of *England*, as before, Chap. 3. and especially to the Descendants of *Henry VII.* as to *Mary Queen of Scotland*, Great-granddaughter to that King by his eldest Daughter, for shewing her maternal Descent in her Arms; and to *Frances Brandon Dutchess of Suffolk*, also Granddaughter of the same King by his younger Daughter *Mary Widow of Lewis XII.*: She all her Lifetime, durst not shew her maternal Descent, but at her Death Queen *Elizabeth*, to honour her, as it were,

granted a Coat of Augmentation to be used at the Solemnity of her Funerals, as by her Order and Warrant direct to the Heralds, which I have set down, as in *Sandford's History*, Page 51.

From which we may have these Observes, That Arms of special Concession are these of the Sovereign, or Pieces of them, which cannot be granted by Heralds without a Warrant from the Sovereign. And 2dly, That such Arms take place before all other sorts of Arms. And 3dly, Heralds are to record them in their Registers, and to pass them on all Solemnities, as by the following Warrant.

Trusty and well beloved, we greet you well, letting you to understand, that for the good Zeal and Affection which we of long have born to our dearly beloved Cousin the Lady Frances late Dutchesse of Suffolk; and especially for that she is lineally descended from our Grandfather King Henry VII. as also for other Causes and Considerations, us thereunto moving, in perpetual Memory of, thought fit, requisite and expedient; to grant and give unto her, and to her Posterity, an Augmentation of our Arms, to be born with the Difference to the same by us assign'd, and the same to bear in the first Quarter, and so to be placed with the Arms of her Ancestors, by the Orders of our Office is manifest, according to the Escutcheon by us directed to you in that Behalf; that is to say, our Arms, within a Border Gobony, Gold and Azur; which shall be an apparent Declaration of her Consanguinity unto us: Whereupon we will and require you to see the same entered into your Registers and Records, and at this Funeral to place the same Augmentation, with her Ancestors Arms, in Banners, Bannerols, Lozenges, and Escutcheons, as otherwise, when it shall be thought meet and convenient, and this our Letter shall be your sufficient Warrant and Discharge, in this behalf. Given under our Signet of our Palace of Westminster, the 3d Day of December, 2d Year of our Reign. Directed to Sir Robert Detheck Knight, alias Garter,

Garter, our principal King of Arms, and to William Harvey Esquire, alias Clarenceaux, and to either of them.

To put an End to this Chapter of Concessions of Arms of Augmentation by the Sovereigns, of their Arms, or Pieces of Armorial Bearings, belonging to them, I shall add only these general Observes out of *Askmole*, in his Institution of the Garter; That the Kings of England, as Sovereigns of that Order, have been of late in use to grant to the Knights of that Order; new Arms to quarter with their paternal ones, on Banners, (which ought to hang over their Stalls) lest otherwise they should seem too naked, as King James I. of Great-Britain was pleased to do to Robert Car Viscount of Rochester, afterwards Earl of Somerset, to whose paternal Coat, being *Gules on a Chevron Argent, three Stars of the first*; he first added a *Lion passant guardant Or in the dexter chief Point*, as a special Gift of Favour, being one of the *Lions of England*, and then, says our Author, a new invented Coat to be born quarterly, being, *quarterly Or and Gules*. He also tells us, Chap. 11. Sect. 7. King James granted to Sir Thomas Erskin a Coat of Augmentation to be quartered with his Paternal, when he was made a Knight of that Order. But with Submission to that learned Author, that Coat of Augmentation of Sir Thomas Erskin Earl of Kello, was granted long before upon another Account, which I have shown before, than to fill up his Banner when made a Knight of the Garter. The same learned Author tells us, Chap. 7. Sect. 2. That the Garter, the principal Ensign of that Order, has been given by way of Armory (but without the Mottos) in sundry Bearings, as in the Seal of Arms belonging to the Office of Garter principal King of Arms, where the Garter (surrounding a Crown, of which before in the Chapter of Offices) is placed in chief, between one of the *Lions of England*, and a *Flower-de-lis of France*. And to instance Families, says he, we find, *Argent, three demee Garters Azur, buckled*.

buckled and garnished Or, granted by King Henry VII. to his Servant Peter Narbon; and, Sable, a Garter Or, between three Buckles of the same, to be born by the Name of Buckland, or Bowland, in the Country of Northampton.

Having given, I think, a sufficient Number of Instances of *Arms of special Concession*, to shew their Nature and Right of Precedency to others, as being originally the sovereign ones, I shall now proceed to speak to them as *Arms of Dominion*, used by Sovereigns, and not by Subjects.

CHAP. XIV.

Of Arms of Dominion.

PRINCES and Great Men having Right to several Kinds of Arms, of *Descent*, *Alliance*, and of *Territories*, which they possess or pretended Right to, placed these Arms (before the Custom of *Marshalling*) on distinct *Escutcheons*, of which before in the Fourth Chapter, of *Collateral Arms*, of which I have given some Instances.

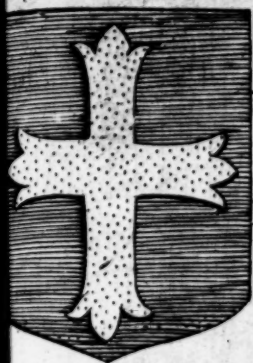
It was the Grandeur and Vanity of Kings and Princes, to expose and display the different Ensigns, of their several Dominions, that may be counted the first Cause of multiplying many Arms in one Shield. In imitation of which, the lesser Feudatory Princes, and Great Men, did the same.

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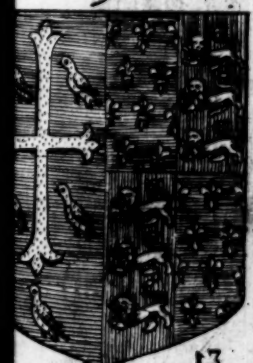


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Of these Kinds of Arms there are two Sorts, *Sovereign ones* and *Feudal ones*; of the first I shall treat in this Chapter, and of the other in the following.

Arms of Dominion, are these which belong to sovereign Princes, and Commonwealths, by Right of Sovereignty; and these may be said in a strict Sense, not to be properly Arms, as I have before defined them, but rather Ensigns and Badges of publick Authority, and of a longer Antiquity; for of old, the *Persian*, *Grecian*, and *Roman* Monarchies, have had fixed Ensigns of their Sovereignties, as other Monarchs have since used.

In carrying such Ensigns, there are three Specialities to be observed, rising from the different Ways, of attaining to Sovereignty, by *Succession of Blood*, *Election*, and *Conquest*; of which in order.

And First, If the Person who ascends the Throne by *Legal Succession*, be either a *Sovereign* or a *Subject*, descended of a private Family: If the first, he marshals his own sovereign Ensigns, with the Arms of the Dominion he succeeds to, giving the first Place to the Arms of the ancientest Sovereignty, as was done by *Ferdinand III. Anno 1217.* who was King of *Leon*, in Right of his Father, and King of *Castile*, in Right of his Mother, as *Rodericus Sanctius* a Spanish Historian says, *Ferdinandus ex Patre in Regno Legonis, ex Matre in Castella regnavit, fueruntque in ejus persona regna Unita*; which two Kingdoms being thus united in his Person, he marshalled their Arms quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Gules, a Castle triple Towered and embattled Or, masoned Sable*, for the Kingdom of *Castile*; 2d and 3d, *Argent, a Lion rampant, Gules, armed Or*, for the Kingdom of *Leon*, preferring his maternal Kingdom in the first Quarter, before that of his Father's, because it was the ancientest Kingdom.

King *James VI.* of *Scotland* succeeding by his maternal Descent, to the Kingdom of *England*, which two Kingdoms being united in his Person, marshalled their Arms quarterly, giving

giving Precedency to the Arms of *Scotland*, as the ancientest Sovereignty on his Ensigns and Coins there, and after a Contest, these of *England* had the Precedency only in *England*.

If he who ascends the Throne by Succession, be of the Quality of a *Subject*, descended of a private Family, he then lays aside his own paternal Arms, and uses only these of the Dominion he succeeds to.

As *Robert the Bruce*, when he, as first Heir-male of *David* Earl of *Huntington*, Brother to King *William*, succeeded to the Crown of *Scotland*, disused his own paternal Bearing, Or, a *Saltier* and chief *Gules*, and carried only the sovereign Ensign of the Kingdom, Or, a *Lion rampant Gules*, armed and langued *Azur*, within a double *Tressure flowered and counterflowered of the second*; which were so carried by his Son King *David II.* And his Grandson *Robert Stewart* by his Daughter *Marjory Bruce*, when he succeeded as Heir to the Crown, laid aside also his paternal Arms, the *Fess chequee*, and carried only these of the Kingdom, being the second *Robert* of that Name King of *Scotland*, and first of the Surname of *Stewart*, and from him are lineally descended the Kings of *Britain*.

The second Way in attaining to Sovereignty which I have mentioned, by *Election*; these who ascend the Throne that Way, retain their own proper Arms, and commonly place them in an *Inescutcheon*, by way of *Surletout*, over those of the *Dominions* to which they are elected, as the Elective Emperors of *Germany*, and as the Kings of *Poland* have been in use to do, to shew out of what Family they were chosen: And *William* Prince of *Orange*, placed his Arms over these of *England* and *Scotland*, as an Elective King, by way of *Surletout*.

The third Way of ascending the Throne, is by *Conquest*: It has been the ordinary Custom for Conquerors, to beat down, and bury in Oblivion the Ensigns of the conquered *Dominions*, and in place of them, to set up their own
Ensigns,

Ensigns, to shew their Right and Power. The Count of *Barsolon*, when he conquered the Kingdom of *Arragon*, pull'd down its Arms, *Argent, a Cross Gules; canton'd with four Moors Heads proper*; and erected his own, *Or, four Pallets Gules*. And one of his Successors, *James* King of *Arragon*, in the Year 1229. when he conquered the Islands of *Majorca* and *Minorca*, erected his Standard with the *Pallets*, and having given those Islands, with the Title of King, to his younger Son; he placed over the *Pallets* a *Bendlet*, the *Brisure* of a younger Son. And when another *James* King of *Arragon*, conquered *Sardinia*, he gave for Arms to that Dominion, the old conquered Ensigns of *Arragon*, with these Words for *Devise*, *Trophæa Regni Arragonum*, to shew, when Conqueror, he might give what Ensigns he pleased.

The Family of *Swabia*, being in Possession of the Kingdom of *Sicily*, erected their Arms, *viz. Argent, an Eagle display'd Sable*, which continued the Ensign of *Sicily*, till *Charles* of *Anjou*, a Brother of *France*, conquered that Kingdom with that of *Naples*, and beat down the foresaid Arms of *Swabia*, and set up his own, *Azur semee of Flower-de-lises Or, with a Label of five Points Gules*, for the sovereign Ensigns of those Kingdoms, and the last, *Naples*, continues them still; but the *Arragons*, having cut off the *French* in *Sicily*, pull'd down the Arms of *Anjou*, and again erected their own as before blazoned, which after they quartered *per Saltier* with these of *Arragon*, of which afterwards: And for which Practice of Conquerors, see *Favin's Theatre of Honour*, and *Jeu de Armories des Soveraigns*.

But to return from foreign Territories, and come nearer home, there's a large Field in *South-Britain*, for Instances of Depredations, Extirpations, and Revolutions, as any where, which have attended and subjected the Inhabitants to the different Armorial Ensigns of their Conquerors and Pretenders, as witness the Historians of that Country, *John*

Speed, Sir William Churchill, in his History *Divi Britannici*, and many others, in whose Histories, as in these two mentioned, are to be found many different Armorial Ensigns in Taliduce-plate, according to the various Subjections the *English* have been under, I shall only mention Three, and insist upon the Fourth, in a Detail of the Succession of the Kings of *England*, and their Arms, from *William the Conqueror*, in their Variations and Augmentations, to the Time of King *James the First of Great-Britain*, according to their best Writers, and other Foreign ones.

I shall pass the fabulous Story of *Brutus*, who is said, by some, to have possessed this Island, from him called *Britain*; and that he divided it among his three Sons, a Thousand Years before the Incarnation of *Christ*. As also their *Ensigns*, which are as uncertain as the Story, which were beat down by the *Romans*, when they conquered the South Part of *Britain*, since called *England*, and set up their own Imperial *Eagle* in their Place; but Times of lesser Antiquity will give us some more Certainty of *Imperial Ensigns*.

First then, when the South-Britains, were overcome by the *Saxons*, as some reckon about the Year 475. of the Incarnation of our *Saviour*, and possess'd the Country now called *England*, the *Saxons* set up their Ensigns, which were by the most learned Writers said to be, *Azur, a Cross formee Or*; by some, a *Cross flowery*, which is the same, [Plate 5. Fig. 1. as Speed, Churchill, Gerard Leigh, Guiliams, York, Morgan, and other *English* Heralds.

Secondly, The *Danes* began to molest the *English-Saxons*, about the Year of God 787. and to take Possession in *England*, at last *Swano*, the *Dane*, conquered *England*; so that Four *Danish* Kings successively did reign. They beat down the *Saxon* Ensign, and set up their own, being, *Or, semee of Hearts three Leopards Gules*, [Plate 5. Fig. 2.] as *Spencer's Opus Heraldicum*, and *Chamberland* in his present State of *England*, and the Learned *German*, and famous Anti-

Antiquary *Jacobus Imhoff*, in his Treatise, entitled, *Blazonia Regum Pariumque magna Britannia*, says, *Ex Danis autem ortos Reges, iisdem insignibus illo jam saeculo usos esse, quibus Daniae Reges hodie uti solent, viz. Leopardis tribus in Area Aurea, Rubris cordibus sparsa, dictus (Spencerus) Notitia Angliae Author, cum aliis affirmari solent.*

Thirdly, The Danish Kings being dethroned, and the English-Saxon Kings again restored, with their Imperial Ensign, as before, *Azur, a Cross formee Or*, as *Plate 5. Fig. 1.* with the Addition of four Martlets Or, as the above-cited *Chamberland, Fig. 3.* and were carried by King *Edward the Confessor*, with a Martlet in Base, which made Five, as *Fig. 4. Plate 5.*

After his Death, *Harald*, the Son of the Earl of *Kent*, usurped the Crown; his Arms were, as by the English Books, *Argent, a Bar betwixt three Leopards Heads Sable.*

William of Normandy invades *England*, defeats and kills *Harald*, and takes Possession of the Kingdom. *Edgar Ethling*, the lineal Heir-male, and Representor of the Saxon-English Kings, was put by his just Right, he being the Son of *Edward*, the Son of King *Edmund Ironside*, elder Brother of King *Edward the Confessor*, was the undoubted Heir of the Crown of *England*, where in Safety he could not well stay, came to *Scotland*, with his two Sisters, *Christian* and *Margaret*: The last was married to *Malcolm Canmore*, her Arms being the same with *Edward the Confessor's*, [*Plate 5. Fig. 4.*] are to be seen on the Monastery of *Dunfermling*, of which she was a Founder. Her Brother and Sister dying without Issue, she was the only Heiress of the Saxon Race, and from her are descended the Kings of *Britain*.

Let these then be a sufficient Number of Instances, of the great Revolutions and Conquests of *England*, (besides lesser ones) and of their Ensigns.

In the *Fourth Period*, in which the *English* were obliged to receive the Arms of a Conqueror, was about the Year of God 1066. when *William VII.* Duke of *Normandy*, being a Victorious Conqueror over *England*, his Arms were set up, being, *Gules, two Leopards Or*, [*Plate 5. Fig. 5.*] derived to him from his Progenitors, and upon the Conquest were received as the Banner and Ensign of *England*, according to all Historians and Heralds, Domestick and Foreign. *William II.* succeeded his Father in the Kingdom of *England*, and had the same Ensign and Standard; and he again was succeeded by his younger Brother *Henry I.* in the Kingdom of *England*, and Dukedom of *Normandy*, who carried the same Ensign. He married *Maud*, eldest Daughter of *Malcolm Canmore* King of *Scotland* and his Queen *Margaret*, Sister and Heir of *Edgar Ethling*, the Representative of the *English-Saxon* Monarchs. By this Marriage the *Saxon-English* Blood was united with the *Norman*, and in Testimony of it, King *Henry* on his Seal, I mean his *Sigillum Imaginis*, where he is represented in a Throne, holding in his right Hand a *Monde* or *Globe*, with a *Bird* upon it, being the *Martlet* before-mentioned, in the Arms of the *Saxon* Kings; and *Sandford* takes notice of it, saying it was a Token or Emblem of the Restauration in some sort, of *Edward the Confessor's* Kin and Laws.

This King survived his Male-issue, having only one Daughter *Maud*, named after her Mother, was married first to *Henry* Emperor of *Germany*, for which she's call'd *Maud* the *Empress*, tho' she had no Issue to him. And 2dly, She took for Husband *Geoffry Plantagenet* Earl of *Anjou*; she bare to him a Son *Henry*, the King being solicitous to secure the Succession of the Crown to his Daughter and Grandson, made all the Estates of *England* swear Fealty to them, as those who were to reign after him.

Nevertheless *Stephen* Earl of *Bologny*, Son of the Earl of *Blois*, by *Ædila*, *William* the Conqueror's Daughter, got the

the Crown; and 'tis not likely that the *English* would have received him, contrary to their Oaths, unless the Law had been for him; for *Henry* the Son of *Maud* having the Title by a Woman, and *Stephen* the same, affirmed himself to be the first in Succession, (*William* the Conqueror's Male-issue being extinct) because he was again the first Male, tho' descended from a Woman, the Conqueror's Daughter; and tho' *Maud* had been alive he ought to have been preferr'd to her, much more to her Son *Henry*. And as being the first Male, he ought to be preferred, being conform to the Constitutions of several Nations besides that of *England*; by which we may discover the unjust Sentence of *Edward I.* in preferring *Baliol* to the *Bruce*, who had the same, if not a better Right than *Stephen*, who was looked upon by the *English* as the lawful Heir and King of *England*, who carried the above Royal Ensign, with the two *Leopards*, and for a *Divise*, the *Sagittary*, because he ascended the Throne at that Time, when the Sun entred into that coelestial Sign; and had for his Queen *Matilda*, Daughter of *Eustach* Earl of *Bologn* and his Countess *Mary*, second Daughter of *Malcolm Canmore* and his Queen *Margaret*, with the same Design, to unite the *Saxon* and *Normand* Blood together in his Issue, which failed before himself; so that Room was made for *Henry*, Son of *Maud* the *Empress*.

Henry II. Grandchild of *Henry I.* Son of *Geoffry Plantagenet*, Earl of *Anjou*, in the Reign of King *Steven*; his Titles were, *Henricus Dux Normannorum & Aquitanorum*, and when he succeeded to *Stephen* King of *England*, Anno 1135. *Henricus Dei Gratia Rex Anglorum, Dux Normannorum & Aquitanorum & Comes Andigavorum*. His Banner was, as his Predecessors, with the Arms of *Normandy*, for the Ensign of *England*, as almost all the *English* Writers do affirm, except Two, that I have met with, of whom afterward. He married *Eleanor* of *Aquitain* and *Guyen*, the eldest Daughter and Heir of *William* the Fifth of that Name,

Name, Ninth Duke of *Aquitain*, by *Eleanor* of *Chasteleraut* his Wife; and upon account of that Marriage, he added his Queen's Arms to his own, by way of Composition, as the *English* tell us.

Sir *John Fern*, one of the Learn'dest in his Time, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, in his Book, entitled, *The Glory of Generosity*, Page 218. says thus, (his own Words.) *The Escutcheon of Normandy was advanced, as the Ensign of our English Kings, by William the Conqueror, William Rufus, Henry I. and Henry II. the last having married Eleanor Heiress of Aquitain, whose Arms were, Gules, a Leopard Or, which being of the same Field, Metal and Form, with his own, as Fig. 6. Plate 5. joined them together in one Shield, and composed the present Blazon for England, viz. Gules, three Leopards Or, as Fig. 7. Plate 5. And in another Place, the same Author adds, These two Coats, viz. Aquitain and Normandy, were joined in one, and by them the Addition of the Inheritance of Eleanor Heiress of Aquitain, to our English Crown, and therefore are born as a Quadrate Royal by our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth. The same says Guilliams, Chamberland, and others. And these Arms so composed, were placed on his Funeral Monument, where he lies interred, in the Abbay of Fontevrad in Anjou, and adorn'd with other Shields of Arms, as these of the Saxon Race, upon the account that in him the Saxon Blood was restored by his Grandfather's Marriage, as before. The Structure of which Monument is given to us in Sandford's Genealogical History, Page 64. This King had Five Sons, William and Henry, who died before himself; Richard, who succeeded him; the fourth Son, Geoffry Duke of Britain, and Earl of Richmond, whose Son was cut off by his Uncle; John, the 5th Son, who became King of England.*

Richard, third Son of Henry II. was Earl of *Poictours*, during his Father's Reign, and after his Death was King of *England*, by the Name of *Richard I.* He was in the Wars
in

in the *Holy Land*: An excellent Prince. In his Return home was taken Prisoner by *Leopold Duke of Austria*, who unworthily sold him to the Emperor for 6000 Merks, and he again as unworthily took 100000 Pound. This King, as his Father, carried for his Royal Ensign, *Gules, three Leopards Or*, and the same on his Seal of Arms, which *Sandford* gives, on the one Side he is enthronized with a *Crown* on his *Head*, heightned with *Flowers*, holding in his right Hand a *Sword erected*, and in his Left a *Monde* topped with a *Cross patee*, with this Circumscription round his Effigies, *Ricardus Dei Gratia Rex Anglorum*. On the other Side, he is represented in his Coat of Mail, on Horseback, and his Helmet adorned with *Planta Genista*, i. e. a *Stalk of Broom*, relative to his Sirname, being the second King of the *Plantagenet*; on his left Arm was a *Shield charged with three Leopards*, with this Circumscription round, *Ricardus Dux Normannorum & Aquitanorum, & Comes Andigavorum*. He's said to be the first King of *England*, that took the *Motto*, *Dieu & mon droit*, upon a great Victory he obtained over the *French* at the Battle of *Gysors*, by his saying, *Not we, but God, and our Right, has got the Victory*. These, I think, are sufficient Documents of the Origin of the Arms of *England*.

But before I proceed further, I must here insist a little upon the Opinions of some late *English* Writers, who will have the *three Leopards* not to be originally from *Normandy*, but first assumed by *Henry II.* or by *Richard I.* and that their Predecessors had no Arms before; they not fixing upon which of these two Kings to place their Rise and first Use in *England*, tho' these Arms be of the same *Tinctures*, *Form*, *Position* and *Situation*, and nothing different in any Circumstance from those of *Normandy* and *Aquitain*; neither will they allow them to be blazoned *Leopards*, but *Lions passant guardant*, upon the account that the *Leopards* of *Normandy* and *Aquitain*, are now thought derogatory to

to the Royalty of *England*, as not being originally Ensigns of Kingdoms.

These Opinions were raised first, if I be not mistaken, upon King *James VI*'s Accession to the Throne of *England*, when there were several Considerations and Consultations taken, about the Honours and Precedency of his Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England*; and especially in marshalling their Armorial Ensigns, the Difficulty arising from the Armorial Figures, being originally these of the Dukedoms of *Normandy* and *Aquitain*, which, as such, gave place to the *Flower-de-lises* of *France*, as belonging to a Kingdom. Upon the same Reason, the *Scots* claimed also Precedency for their Royal Armorial Figure, the *Lion rampant*. The *English* being put to a Stand, were necessitated to assert, that the Figures they carry'd for *England*, were not these of *Normandy* and *Aquitain*, tho' as like as one Egg to another, but new ones assumed by their Kings since the Conquest. To make this appear, their principal Herauld *William Segar* Garter, King at Arms, was employ'd; and how well he performed, any Herauld or Historian may judge by his Manuscript, which he gave in to King *James*, entitled, *The Variation of the Arms and Badges of the Kingdom of England, from the Time of Brutus, 1000 Years before the Incarnation of Christ, till 1600 Years after his Incarnation, 1604.* Which Manuscript was curiously writ, and finely illuminate, being either the principal one, or a Copy of it, was sent down to our Herauld-Office in *Scotland*; which being among the Books of Sir *James Balfour* Lion King at Arms, and. with others, fell into the Hands of Sir *Robert Sibbald* M. D. from whom I had it, and took my Observes, of which I shall give a short Account, with the Preface, which is as follows.

To

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Lord, and my Dread Sovereign, it pleased your Majesty, at the Time when I was first presented (by the Lords) unto your Princely View, to demand of me some Questions, touching the Coat of Arms of England, wherein I was then invested: In which Discourse, I conceived, that your Majesty's Opinion was, That England had no certain Arms belonging to it; That no Nation in the World have more changed their Arms than the English have done, by Reason of their sundry Invasions and Conquests, that have been made by Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans: Yet, since Henry II's Time, who left the Norman Leopards, and took the English Lions, the Arms of England have been most constant, and quartered after, by Edward III. in Right of Claim, I have endeavoured to shew the Variations, which partly by approved Authors, and partly by Tradition, have been delivered unto us. All which, with humbly prostrating my self at your Majesty's Feet, I humbly present, craving your Majesty's most gracious Acceptance.

Your Majesty's most humble Servant,

WILL. SEGAR GARTER, Herald.

Tho' he promises in his *Preface* to give approved Authors for what he says, yet he names no Author in all that *Manuscript*, and begins with the imaginary Story of *Brutus* Monarch of *Britain*, and of his Division of it, unto his three Sons; to his eldest, *Locheren*, he gave that Part now called *England*, with Arms, Or, a *Lion passant, guardant Gules*. To his second Son *Toalknack*, he gave the North Part,
X
Albania,

Albania, now *Scotland*, with Arms, *Or*, a *Lion rampant Gules*, which, to this Day, says he, with the Royal Additament of the *double Tressure*, continue the Arms of *Scotland*. And to his third Son, he gave that Part of *Britain* called *Cumbria*, with Arms, *Argent*, three *Lions passant guardant Gules*, which the Princes of *Wales* used for a long Time. And he goes on with a Succession of these Arms, without naming one *Voucher*; and when he comes to the *Saxon*, *Danish*, and *Norman* Kings, he gives such an Account as is given before, until he come to *Henry II.* then he says, (his own Words) *He being the Son of Maud the Empress and of Geoffry Plantagenet Earl of Anjou*, took for Arms, *Gules* three *Lions passant guardant Or*, because in *Henry I.* the *Line-masculine* ended, and therefore they are much deceived who say, that the Kings of *England* bear three *Leopards*, two for the *Dukedom* of *Normandy*, and one for *Aquitain*.

'Tis strange this Author gives no Reason to undeceive his own Countrymen, and others, nor to mention any Cause or Ground for changing these *Leopards*, into *Lions passant guardant*, nor to make a Distinction betwixt *Leopards*, and *Lions passant guardant*, for in *Herauldry* there is none; for a *Lion passant* and full-fac'd, and shewing both his Eyes, (which the *English* call *Guardant*) is called a *Leopard* by the *French*, and all other Nations, and there is no Appearance of Alteration of the *Field*, *Position* and *Tinctures* of the *Leopards* of *Normandy* and *Aquitain*, from the Arms of *England*, as now blazoned, *Lions passant guardant*, but in the Terms of *Blazon*, which are all one, in the *Science* of *Herauldry*, and *Art of Blazon*; for when a *Lion* is on his four Feet shewing a full Face, he's call'd a *Leopard*, and when shewing but the Half of his Face and only one Eye, he is then called *Leopard-Lionee*; *Leopard*, because not erected on his hinder Feet, which is the proper Position of a *Lion* in *Armories*; *Lionee*, because his Head is in *profile*, shewing but the

the Half of his Face, which all Lions properly do, being erected on their hinder Feet, and their Head in *profile*; but if erected and full-fac'd, he's called a *Lion-Leopard*, his Head being after the Position of that of a *Leopard*, but his Body after the Position of that of a *Lion*. 'Tis not the natural Spots of a *Leopard* which distinguishes it from a *Lion*, but its Position, as above, in the Shield: Those of *England* have not only been called by the old *English* Heralds *Leopards*, but even by *English* Historians, as Mr. *Howel*, in his *History of England*, and *John Stow*, in his large *Survey of London*, Page 42. both tell, That Anno 1235. *Frederick* the Emperor sent to *Henry III.* in *England*, in Complement, three live *Leopards*, in token of his Regal Shield of Arms, wherein three *Leopards* were pictured, and tell us, that in the Register of *London* there's an Order of King *Edward II.* to the Sheriff, to pay to the Keepers of the King's *Leopards*, in the Tower of *London*, Sixpence each Day for the Sustainance of the *Leopards*.

I shall not insist upon a long Numeration of *English* Heralds, for blazoning the Figures of *England*, *Leopards*, nor of the *French*, and those who write in *Latin*, as *Philobertus Munetius*, *Vredius*, and others, ~~call~~ ^{call} them *Leopardos*; and the modern Herald and learned Antiquary *Jacob Imhoff*, in his above-mentioned Book, calls them *Leopardos Anglicanos*. 'Tis true, for the Majesty of *England*, some *English* Writers say, they should be called *Lions passant guardant*: Upon which account, I have before, and shall after blazon them so.

Some of late tell us, that the Kings of *England* had no fixed Arms till *Richard I.* came from the *Holy Land*, and carry'd, *Gules, three Lions passant, guardant Or*, and that he was the first who carry'd them on his Seal of Arms. It's true, he was the first King of the *Norman* Race that had them so exposed, and his Predecessors are supposed to have carried them also, on the Equestrian Side of their Seals,

having on their left Arms formal Shields cast back, so that the inner-side of the Shield was only seen, which was a Fashion in these Times, as I observed before, in the first Chapter of this *Essay*: From which it cannot be concluded, that the Princes of *Europe* had no Arms, because they could not be seen upon the outer-side of the Shield, being cast back by the left Arm; far less can it be concluded, that they had no fix'd Armorial Figures on their Ensigns and Standards: For, as I have shown before in the first Chapter, that the first Use of *Armorial Ensigns* is not to be sought after on Seals and Tombs. But to return to the Succession of the Kings of *England*, their Arms and *Augmentations*, with Arms of *Dominions*.

John, fifth Son of *Henry II.* and his Queen *Eleanor*, in his Brother King *Richard's* Life, on his Seal of Arms, he is represented on Horseback, with a *Sword* in his right Hand, and on his left Arm a *Shield*, upon which were two *Lions passant guardant*, evidently apparent, says *Sandford*, which he has seen appended to Grants, wherein he is stiled, *Comes Moritaniæ*: Which two *Lions passant guardant*, were certainly those of *Normandy*, and could not then add the Third, of *Aquitain*, as not representing his Mother, till after the Death of his Brother King *Richard*, who died without Issue, then he carried on his Seal of Arms, when King of *England*, Duke of *Normandy* and *Aquitain*, an *Escutcheon*, charged with three *Lions passant guardant*.

Henry III. upon the Death of his Father King *John*, was crowned King of *England* the 28th of *October* 1216. His Seal of Arms was, as his Predecessors, enthroned upon one Side, and on the other Side represented on Horseback; on his left Arm a *Shield* charged, with three *Lions passant guardant*; but in this he was singular, in having a Crown placed upon his Helmet on his Head, being the First of the Race of the Kings of *England* that were so represented with a Crown

Crown on Horseback; the Legend round his Seal was, *Henricus Dei Gratia, Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ & Aquitaniæ.*

Edward, the eldest Son of King *Henry III.* during his Father's Reign, carried the Arms of *England*, with a *Label of three Points*, and on Shields where the Field was large, a *Label of five Points*, for his Difference, as by his Seal of Arms appended to Writs, in which he is stiled, *Edwardus illustris Regis Angliæ primogenitus*: He was the first Son of the Royal Family of *England* that carried such a Difference, as a *Label of three Points*, and of *five Points*: The different Number of Points lets us see the Mistake of some Heralds, who write, that a *Label of three Points* is the proper Difference for an elder Son and Heir, when the Father is alive, one Point representing the Father, the other the Mother, to be alive, and the third himself; and when the Grandfather and Grandmother are alive, the *Label* then should have *five Points*. But here Prince *Edward* had neither Grandfather nor Grandmother alive, and yet he carried a *Label of five Points* on his Seal of Arms, which that learned Gentleman, *Sandford*, gives us appended to *Evidents*, of the Date 1267. where, on the one side he is represented on Horseback, in his Coat of Mail, and Surcoat of Arms, with a *Sword* in his right Hand, and a *Shield* on his Left, charged with the *three Lions of England*, and differenced by a *Label of three Points*; and upon the Reverse, or other side of the Seal, a large triangular *Shield*, charged with the same *three Lions of England*, and with a *Label of five Points*. And this same Practice, of sometimes having a *Label of three Points*, and sometimes of *Five*, continued with his Son and Grandson, *Edwards II. and III.* when their Fathers were alive, and not their Grandfathers and Grandmothers.

Edward was in the Wars of *Palestine* when his Father *Henry* died, 1272. and returned 1274. and was crowned King, at *Westminster*, the 19th of *August*, with his Queen
Eleanor

Eleanor, Sister to the then King of *Spain*. He being King, carried Arms as his Father, with a new Practice, of having the Arms of *England* imbroidered on the *Caparisons* of his Horse, and was the First that brought in that Practice into *England*. He married for his second Wife *Margaret*, Sister to *Philip IV.* surnamed the *Fair*, King of *France*: The Arms of both his Queens, I have given before in the Fifth Chapter of this Essay. His eldest Son *Edward*, by his first Queen, was surnamed *Carnarven*, from the Place of his Birth in *Wales*; he, in his Father's Lifetime, used for Difference upon his Escutcheon of Arms, on the Equestrian Side of his Seal, a *Label of three Points*, and upon the Reverse, where there was a large Escutcheon, a *Label of five Points*, and was stiled, *Edwardus illustris Regis Angliæ Filius, Princeps Walliæ, Comes Cestriæ, Pontivi & Montis Trolli*.

Edward, surnamed *Carnarven*, succeeded his Father into the Kingdom, by the Name of *Edward II.* he carried the Royal Arms on his Seal, as his Father and Grandfather, and had them embroidered on his *Surcoat*, and *Caparisons* of his Horse, and at the Sides of his Throne were two little *Castles*, to shew his maternal Descent from *Castile*. He married *Isabel* Daughter to *Philip IV.* surnamed *Le Bell*, King of *France*. She, upon one of her Seals, had her Arms *Semiee of Flower-de-lises*, dimidiate with those of her Husband King *Edward II.* and on another of her Seals, she had her Effigies placed betwixt two Escutcheons, that on her right Hand containing the Arms of *England*, and the other on the Left, the Arms of *France*, impaled with those of *Navarre*, upon the account her Mother was the Daughter and Heir of *Henry I.* King of *Navarre*.

She bare to her Husband, *Edward III.* King of *England*, and *John of Eltham*, so named from the King's Mannour Place in *Kent*, where he was born, and was Earl of *Cornwal*, who carried the Arms of *England* within a Border of *France*, that is, *Azur, Semiee of Flower-de-lises*. *Jean*,
their

their eldest Daughter, was married to *David*, Prince of *Scotland*, Son and Heir to King *Robert the Bruce*, on the 18th of *July*, the 3d Year of the Reign of *Edward III.* being the Year of God 1329. She died without Issue in the 32d of *Edward III.*'s Reign, Anno 1357. and was buried in the Church of *Gray-Friars* in *London*, and her Effigies was put in a Niche on the North-side of the Tomb of Queen *Philippa*, her Sister-in-law, in *Westminster* Abbay, under which was an Escutcheon of Alabaſter, and upon it was carved and painted the Arms of *Scotland*, the *Lion within a double Treſſure*, impaled with thoſe of *England* on the *Left*.

Edward III. had Variety of Seals of Arms, to ſhew his paternal and maternal Deſcent, and at laſt his Right and Pretenſions to *France*, which became a fixed Enſign to his Succeſſors Kings of *England*. He was crowned on the 1ſt of *February* 1327. On his firſt Seal of Arms he's placed in a Throne between two *Flower-de-liſes*, to ſhew his maternal Deſcent from *France*, as his Father did before, placing two *Caſtles*, to ſhew his Deſcent from *Caſtile*; his ſecond Royal Seal, which he uſed, had the Arms of *England* quartered in the firſt Place, with thoſe of *France* in the ſecond, Semee of *Flower-de-liſes*. Or, as a Coat of Alliance, of which before, *Plate 5. Fig. 8.*

In the 14th Year of his Reign, not being content to hold forth his Alliance to *France*, but to ſhew his Right to that Crown, placed the Arms of *France*, as *Arms of Dominion*, before thoſe of *England*, [*Plate 5. Fig. 8.*] being agreeable to the Practice of other Nations, as obſerved before in *Spain*, That the *Nobleſt and Anciienteſt* Dominion have the Precedency in Marſhalling with others; and ſo formed his new Seal of Arms: The old Great Seal of *England*, with *England* and *France* quarterly, was ordered to be kept in the *Wardrobe*, and that the new Great Seal might be made more publick, he cauſed Impreſſions thereof, and of his Privy-Seal, to be made, and ſent to all the Sheriffs of *England*;
he

he also wrote a Letter, dated thus : *The 8th of February, in the first Year of his Reign over France, and Fourteenth over England, to the Prelates, Peers, and Commons of France ;* thereby signifying, that *Charles* late King of *France*, his Mother's Brother, being dead, that Kingdom was fallen to him by Law, and that *Philip de Valois*, Son to the Uncle of the said King, had by Force, in his Minority, intruded into that Kingdom, and detained it ; lest therefore he should seem to neglect his own Right, he thought good to own the Title of *France*, and to take on him the Defence and Government thereof.

I shall here describe his Seal of Arms: Upon the one Side he's represented sitting in a Throne, with an open Crown on his Head, (for clos'd Crowns wee not then used by Kings) heightned with Figures like Trefoil Leaves, holding in his right Hand a Sceptre, and in his Left a Monde crossed, and en-sign'd with a Cross formee, and at the sides of the Throne were Shields, with the Arms of *France* and *England* quarterly. Upon the Reverse, or other side of the Seal, he's again represented on Horseback, in his Coat of Mail and Surcoat, with a Helmet on his Head, and upon it a Chapeau, or Cap of State turned up Ermin, whereupon stood a Lion passant guardant, and crowned with an open Crown, which became afterward the Crest of the Imperial Atchievement of *England*, and he was the first King of *England* who used a Crest on his Seal of Arms.

By his right Hand he held a Sword, and by his Left a Shield, with the Arms of *France*, *Azur, semee Flower-de-lises*, and *England*, as before, quarterly ; which Blazon, was embroidered upon his Surcoat, and Caparisons of his Horse ; and round both the sides of the Seal were these Titles, *Edwardus Dei Gratia Rex Franciæ & Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ* ; which Seal Mr. Speed and Sandford give us cut in their Histories.

King

King *Edward III.* married *Philippa*, second Daughter of *William* Earl of *Hainault*, in the Year 1327. she had to King *Edward* a numerous Issue, of whom I cannot insist here, tho' the *English* were at that Time nicely known in Armories, especially in differencing the numerous Issue of the Royal Family, and the Practice in marshalling many Coats in one Shield, was first begun by that King, and in Imitation of him, not only his numerous Issue, but also his Subjects, did improve the Practice of composing and marshalling Arms.

Edward of *Woodstock*, so named from the Place of his Birth, eldest Son of King *Edward III.* was, by his Father, created Duke of *Cornwal*, and afterwards was made Prince of *Wales*, and carried Arms, as his Father, *France* and *England* quarterly, with a *Label of three Points*, and round his Seal were these Words, Sig. *Edwardi primogeniti principis Aquitaniæ & Walliæ, Ducis Cornubiæ, & Comitis Cestriæ.* This Prince took to Wife *Jean* Countess of *Kent*, Daughter of *Edmund* Earl of *Kent*, fifth Son of King *Edward I.* and Sister and Heir to *John* last Earl of *Kent*, who carried the Arms of *England* within a *Border Argent*. She bare to Prince *Edward* a Son, *Richard*, during his Father and Grandfather's Life; he carried the Arms of *France* and *England* quarterly, with his Father's *Label of three Points, Argent*; but for his proper Difference, he charged the middle Point of the *Label* with the *Cross of St. George*, as in the Catalogue of the Knights of the *Garter*, of which that young Prince was one, and after his Father's Death, he carried, as his Father did, the *Label plain*, and when his Grandfather died he was crowned King the 11th Year of his Age, and had his Royal Seal, just as his Grandfather before described. This King *Richard II.* as I have shewn before, impaled *Edward* the Confessor's Arms, with these of *France* and *England*, and he was the first King of *England* that used Supporters, being two *Angels*, and beneath the Shield was placed for
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Devise,

Deuise, a *White Hart couchant under a Tree*, collared with a *Chain* thereto affixed; and this was the *Deuise* used by his Mother Princess *Jean*, and after became the Badge of the *Loyalists*, who stood for his Right, and for which many of them lost their Lives, and King *Richard* was dethroned and cut off.

• But to proceed into the Detail of the Kings of England.

Henry, surnamed *Bullingbrook*, in *Lincolnshire*, where he was born about the Year 1366. was the only Son of *John* of *Ghent*, Duke of *Lancaster*, (fourth Son of King *Edward* III.) by *Blanch* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Henry* the first Duke of *Lancaster*, Son of *Henry* Earl of *Lancaster*, Son of *Edmund* surnamed *Crouchback*, the first Earl of *Lancaster*, second Son of King *Henry* III.

This *Henry* of *Bullingbrook*, being Duke of *Lancaster*, in Right of his Grandfather he carried only his Arms, (and not his Father's, which were *France* and *England* quarterly) *Gules*, three *Lions passant guardant Or*, with a *Label* of *France*, *Azur*, *Semee of Flower-de-lises*, from whom he derived his Title to the Crown, having forced *Richard* II. to renounce the same, and was crowned King at *Westminster* the 13th of *October* 1399. by the Name of *Henry* IV. and as he usurped the Crown, so he usurped King *Richard*'s Seal, as *Sandford* observes, for his first Seal, only razing out the Word *Richardus*, and engraving in its place *Henricus*: He did not make use of the Arms of *Edward* the Confessor, as *Richard* did, in his new Seal, nor use his Supporters. He married *Mary de Bohun*, Daughter and Heir of *Humphry* Earl of *Hereford*, *Essex* and *Northampton*, and with her got these Earldoms, and with her had many Children.

The eldest Son, *Henry* of *Lancaster*, surnamed *Mornmouth*, from the Place where he was born, and Prince of *Wales*, 1388. he, as such, in the 6th Year of his Father's Reign, carried the Arms of *France* and *England* quarterly, with a
Label

Label of three Points Argent, for his filial Difference. And 'tis to be observed, that the indefinit Number of the *Flower-de-lises*, in the Arms of *France*, were reduced to the Number *Three*, by this Prince, in Imitation of King *Charles VI.* of *France*, who reduced them to that Number, and ever since they have continued *Three*, in *France* and *England*. After the Demise of his Father *Henry IV.* he was crowned King, by the Name of *Henry V.* and caused a magnificent Seal to be made for him, which is to be seen in *Sandford's* History. It was he that overran *France* with Force, and that necessitated *Charles* of *France* to give him his Daughter *Catharine* in Marriage, and declare him Regent and Heir to the Crown of *France*. *Catharine* was crowned Queen of *England*, at *Westminster*, the 14th of *February* 1420. in which Ceremony King *James I.* of *Scotland* assisted, and shortly after King *Henry V.* died in *France*, the last Day of *August* 1422. leaving only one Son, Prince *Henry*; his Body was brought to *Roan*, in order to be convey'd to *England*, and put in a Lead Coffin, and placed in a Chariot drawn by Four Horses, and above his Coffin was his Image of Leather, painted to the Life; upon the Head an Imperial Diadem, and on the Body a purple Robe, furred with *Ermin*; in his right Hand a Sceptre, and a *Monde* in his Left; and as the Chariot pass'd thro' any Town of Note, there was born over it a Canopy of great Value, by Persons of Quality, till he came to *Calais*. Upon the Covering of the Four Horses that drew the Chariot, were embroidered the Arms of *England* alone; upon the second Horse, the Arms of *France* and *England* quarterly; upon the Cover of the third Horse, the Arms of *France* alone; and on the Fourth, the Arms of King *Arthur*, viz. *Azur*, three Crowns in pale *Or*. He was interr'd in the Abbay of *St. Peters* at *Westminster*, at the Feet of *Edward the Confessor*, with this Epitaph.

*Dux Normannorum, verus Conquestor eorum,
Heres Francorum, decessit & Hector eorum.*

Queen Catharine had her Arms, being these of France, impaled with these of her Husband Henry V. (not only in Paintings, but on her Seal) in one Escutcheon, which was ensign'd with an open Crown, and supported by two Antilops, collared with open Crowns, and Chains thereto affixed, Or, with the Circumscription, Sigil. Catharinæ, filiæ Caroli Regis Franciæ, Reginæ Angliæ, & Domina Hiberniæ. After the Death of King Henry, she married Owen Apmerideth Aptudor, a Welshman, descended of the old Kings of Britain, and of their Issue came Henry VII. of whom in his proper Place.

Henry VI. upon his Father's Death, being but 9 Months old, was proclaimed King of England, and about a Month after was proclaimed at Paris King of France, upon the Demise of his Grandfather King Charles VI. of France, Anno 1421. His Granduncles were his Guardians, and when he came to the Age of 8 Years, he was solemnly crowned King of England, at Westminster, the 6th of November 1429.

The first Royal Seal this King used, was, in its Structure, like unto that of his Grandfather Henry IV. but afterwards he caused make another more apposite to France, whereon he's represented, Inthronized, with an open Crown upon his Head, a Sceptre topped, with a Flower-de-lis in his right Hand, and in his Left, the Ivory Rod, with the Hand of Justice, one of the peculiar Royal Ensigns of France; and at each side of the Throne, an Escutcheon, that on the Right with three Flower-de-lises, for France, and the other on the left Side, had the Arms of France and England quarterly, and both his Escutcheons were ensign'd with open Crowns: Which Practice of his, in trimming Escutcheons with Crowns on
the

the Seals of *England*, is observed to be the first to be met with. Upon the *Reverse*, or the other side of this Seal, was an *Angel* in a *Dalmatick* Habit, holding in its right Hand a *Sceptre*, and in the Left holding the *Ivory Rod*, with the *Hand of Justice*, and before the *Angel* are two *Escutcheons* placed *Accolee*, and charged as the above other two, but not ensign'd with *Crowns*, and this side of the Seal was after the Fashion of the *Reverses* of the Royal Seals of *France*, which have no *Equestrian Side*, that is, the Figure of a Man on Horseback, as with the *English*, with us, and other Countries. This Seal on both sides was circumscribed, *Hendricus Dei Gratia Francorum & Angliæ Rex*. This King had upon his Coins, called the *Rose Noble*, because the *Escutcheon* of his Arms lies upon a *Rose*, on the one side, and on the other his Effigies, crowned with an *Arch-Diadem*; so that he's observed to be the first King of *England* that wore a *closs Crown*, which his Successors continued; and when his Arms were placed on publick Buildings, they were supported by two *Antilops*. He married *Margaret* Daughter of *Reyne Duke of Anjou*, Titular King of *Jerusalem*, *Sicily*, *Arragon*, &c. This King *Henry VI.* and his Son *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, were cut off by the *Yorkists*, when they set up for the Crown.

Edward IV. the Head of the House of *York*, the eldest surviving Son of *Richard Duke of York*, and his Wife *Anne Mortimer*, Sister and afterward Heir to her Brother *Edward Earl of March*, and Daughter to *Roger Mortimer Earl of March*, Son of *Philippa*, only Daughter and Heir of *Lionel Duke of Clarence*, third Son to King *Edward III.* in whose Right the Family of *York* claimed the Crown, and the last named *Richard Duke of York*, was Son and Representative of *Edmund Langly Duke of York*, fifth Son of *Edward III.* Great-grandfather of *Edward IV.* who deposed King *Henry VI.* by Force of Arms, and was crowned King the 28th of *June 1461*. Upon his Seal he's represented in his Royal Robes

Robes on a *Throne*, and on his Head an *Arched Crown*, and below the *Throne* a *White Rose*, the Badge of the Family of *York*: The opposite Family, *Lancaster*, used a *Red one*, for their Badge, which the Fautors and Followers of those two contending Families, did afterwards bear for Distinction, in that bloody War, betwixt these Families. Upon the other side of his Seal, he's represented as the Kings of *England* used to be, on Horseback, his *Shield*, *Surcoat*, and *Caparisons* of his Horse charged with the Arms of *France* and *England* quarterly, with this Singularity, that the *Crown* upon his Head was closed with *Arches*, (the first seen in *England* on Seals) and upon it for *Crest*, the *Lion passant guardant*. This King had many *Devises*, with which he used to adorn his Arms set up on publick Places, sometimes they were supported with the *Bull of Clare*, and the *Lion of March*; and on other Places with the *White Hart*, the *Devise* of *Richard II.* but most commonly with two *Lions guardant*, the Supporters of the Earls of *March*; but more particularly of these in my intended Treatise, Of Exterior Ornaments. He married *Elizabeth*, (Widow of Sir *John Gray* of *Groby*) Daughter of Sir *Richard Widvill* Knight, afterward Earl of *Rivers*. King *Edward IV.* was the first King of *England* that married a Subject and made her a Queen, and to qualify her for his Royal Bed and *Escutcheon*, she carried six Coats of Arms of her paternal and maternal Descent; she bare to him three Sons and seven Daughters.

Edward the eldest, who succeeded by the Name of *Edward V.* carried Arms as his Father; *Richard* the second Son, was created Duke of *York*; *George* the third Son, created Duke of *Bedford*, died a Child; the other two Sons being under the Guardianship of their Uncle *Richard* Duke of *Glocester*, he most cruelly caused these young Princes to be cut off, and himself to be proclaimed King of *England*, 1483. by the Name of *Richard III.* The Seal he used, was
after

after the same Form with that of his Brother *Edward IV.* and his Arms on some publick Places, were supported with two *Boars*, and in other Places with a *Bull* on the right side, and a *Boar* on the Left. The *Silver Boar*, with *Tusks and Brissels of Gold*, was one of the Devises of the House of *York*. This King *Richard* was defeat, and killed at the Battle of *Bosworth*, 1485. by *Henry Earl of Richmond*, who was after King, by the Name of,

Henry VII. the Son of *Edmund of Hadham*, (eldest Son of *Owen Apmerideith Aptudor* and Queen *Catharine*, Widow of *Henry V.*) by *Margaret*, sole Daughter of *John Duke of Somerset*, Son of *John Earl of Somerset*, Son of *John of Ghent*, Duke of *Lancaster*, and of *Catharine Swinesford* his third Wife.

Henry VII. married Lady *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter of *Edward IV.* upon which the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* were unite, and their *Badges*, the *White* and *Red Roses*, were joined *per pale*; his Seal of Arms was after the Form of his Predecessors, as above, carrying *France* and *England* quarterly. His other Armorial Figures and Trophies, are to be found in his glorious Monument at *Westminster*, where his Arms are surrounded with the *Garter*, the principal Ensign of that Order, and ensign'd with an *Arched Crown*, at the Head of the Monument there is a large *Rose*, supported on the right side by a *red Dragon*, and on the Left by a *Gray Hound Argent, collared Gules*; the first being the Figure of *Cadwalader*, the last King of the *Britains*, from whom, by a Male-line, he is said to derive his Pedegree: Which Figure he had on his Standard at the Battle of *Bosworth*, when he defeat *Richard III.* and to commemorate the *Dragon*, he instituted a Pursuivant at Arms, by the Name of *Ruge Dragon*. His Monument is also adorned with the *Port-Collis*, in respect of his Descent from his Mother, of the Family of *Beauford*. At the Foot of King *Henry VII.* his Monument, are the Arms of *Elizabeth* his Queen, impaled with

with his Arms; on the Right being *France* and *England* quarterly, with her's on the Left, quarterly; 1st, *France* and *England* quarterly; 2d, the Arms of *Ulster*; 3d, *Ulster* and *Mortimer* quarterly; and 4th as the 1st, ensign'd with a cross Crown, and supported by two Angels.

Henry VII. the first King of the Sirname of *Tudor*, died at his Palace of *Richmond*, the 21st of *April* 1509. and his Body was interred in the Royal Chappel at *Westminster*: He had with his Queen *Elizabeth*, three Sons and four Daughters. *Arthur Tudor*, the eldest, Prince of *Wales*, and Duke of *Cornwal*, at the Age of 15. married *Catharine*, Daughter of *Ferdinand* King of *Spain*, he lived with her 4 Months and 19 Days, and died without Issue. His Arms on his Tomb are these of *England*, with a Label of three Points, supported by two Antilops, and ensign'd with a Coronet, heightned with cross Patees, and Flower-de-lises, and below the Shield of Arms, three Ostrich Feathers, with a Scroll, the Badge of the Prince of *Wales*. The second Son, *Henry*, succeeded his Father; the third Son, *Edmund Tudor* Duke of *Somerset*, died young. The eldest Daughter, *Margaret Tudor*, born 29th of *November* 1489. at the Age of 14. was married to *James IV.* King of *Scotland*. The second Daughter, *Elizabeth*, died young. The third, *Mary Tudor*, was Queen of *France*, and after Dutches of *Suffolk*. The fourth Daughter died young.

Henry VIII. was crowned 24th of *June* 1509. he had two Seals, one when Pope *Leo X.* conferred upon him the Title of *Defender of the Faith*, and the other behoved to be made, after he was declared in Parliament, *Head of the Church of England*. On the first he is stiled, *Henricus 8. Angliæ & Franciæ Rex, Fidei Defensor, & Dominus Hiberniæ*. On the other Seal, *Henricus 8. Dei Gratia Angliæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor, & in Terra Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ & Hiberniæ supremum Caput*. In his Escutcheon of Arms, these of *France* and *England* quarterly; *France* still first, tho

tho' in his Titles *England* be first named, and tho' design'd King of *Ireland*, yet the Arms of *Ireland* were not in his Escutcheon, which was surrounded with the Ensign of the *Garter*, in Imitation of which, the other Knight-Companions of that Order, encompassed their Escutcheons afterwards with the *Garter*. Upon several publick Places where his Shield of Arms was erected, 'tis sometimes supported with a *Dragon* and a *Grayhound*, and in other Places afterwards with one of the *Lions* of *England* crowned, and with the *Red Dragon* on the Left.

He married first his Brother's Wife *Catharine*, who bare to him Queen *Mary*; and after her Divorce, he marry'd *Anne Bullen*, who bare Queen *Elizabeth*; after her Death, *Jane Seymour*, she bare King *Edward VI.* and after her *Anne*, Daughter to *William Dnke* of *Cleves*: She being divorced, he married *Catharine Howard*, Niece to the Duke of *Norfolk*; and lastly, he was married to *Catharine Parre*, who survived him. He died at *Westminster*, January 8th, 1546.

Edward VI. was crowned at *Westminster*, the 25th of February 1547. being young, was under the Tutorship of his Uncle *Edward Duke of Somerset*, who governed the Kingdom. The Seal of this King's Arms was little different from that of his Father, having the same Titles; he died at *Greenwich*, the 16th Year of his Age, when he had reign'd 6 Years, 5 Months, and 9 Days. In his Reign there was an Order for the Change of the Knighthood of *St. George*, to be called the *Order of the Garter*, because *St. George* fighting with the *Dragon*, looked too much like a Legend.

Mary, eldest Daughter of King *Henry VIII.* and his first Wife Queen *Catharine*, was crowned at *Westminster*, the 30th of November 1553. she used the same Arms with her Father and Brother; upon the 5th of July 1554. she was married to *Philip Prince* of *Spain*, Son of *Charles V.*

Emperor. Upon their Royal Seal they are both represented seated in a Throne, under a Canopy, King Philip on the Right, and Queen Mary on the Left, with *Arched Crowns* on their Heads, he holding a *Sword* in his Right, and she a *Sceptre* in her Left; between them an *Altar*, carved on the *Tablature* the Letters P. and M. for Philip and Mary, and upon the Altar is placed a *Monde* or *Globe*, sustained by the left Hand of the King, and the Right of the Queen, and above, as it were at their Back, is the *Royal Escutcheon*, containing their Arms impaled, 1st, Philip's Arms, *parti per Fess*, the chief Part quarterly of four Pieces; 1st, Castile and Leon quarterly, 2d, Arragon impaled with Sicily; 3d as the 2d, and 4th as the 1st: The Base Part of the Escutcheon is also quarterly, of four Areas, 1st, Austria Modern; 2d, Burgundy Modern; 3d, Ancient Burgundy; and 4th, Brabant; over all an *Inescutcheon*, Flanders impaled with Tyrol, all impaled with France and England quarterly, being the Arms of Queen Mary. These Arms were surrounded with the Garter, and *enfig'n'd* with an *Imperial Arched Crown*, the Escutcheon supported by an Eagle on the right Side, and on the Left by a *Lion rampant guardant*; the Seal is circumscribed, Philippus & Maria Dei Gratia Rex & Regina Angliæ, Hispaniarum, Franciæ, utriusque Siciliæ, Jerusalem, & Hiberniæ, Fidei Defensores. On the Reverse, or Counter-Seal, the King and Queen are represented on Horseback, he with a Cap on his Head, and a *Sword* in his right Hand; and she, in her Hood, and a *Sceptre* in her left Hand, and behind their Backs the foresaid *Atchievement*, and the *Legend* round that side of the Seal, Archiduces Austriæ, Duces Burgundiæ, Mediolani & Brabantia, Comites Haspurgi, Flandriæ & Tirolis. Queen Mary died without Issue, 1558. and lies interr'd in the Chappel of King Henry VII.

Queen Elizabeth, second Daughter of King Henry VIII. by his second Wife Anna Bullen, was crowned the 15th of January,

January, 1558. Upon her Royal Seal she is represented on a Throne, in her Robes, with an *Arched Crown* on her Head, the *Sceptre* in her Right, and the *Globe* in her left Hand, and at each side of the Throne are *Escutcheons* of the Arms of France and England quarterly, surrounded with *Garters*, and ensign'd with *Imperial Crowns*.

The Ground of the Reverse or Counter-Seal, is powdered with *roses*, *Flower-de-lises*, and *Harps*, all ensign'd with *Crowns*, for England, France, and Ireland, and the *Harp* for the last Kingdom, is the first Time that it ever appeared upon any Seals of the Sovereigns of England. On this Reverse the Queen is represented on Horseback in her Royal Robes, as before, overshadowed by a *Cloud*, the Emblem of Heavenly Protection, her Horse is richly trapped, and her Foot-Cloath gorgeously embroidered; and on both sides of the Seal are circumscribed these Words, *Elizabetha Dei Gratia Angliæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ Regina, Fidei Defensor*, with a *Rose* betwixt each Word. She died unmarried the 24th of March 1602. the 69th Year of her Age, having reign'd 44 Years; she was interr'd in *Westminster*: Upon her Tomb, her *Escutcheon* of Arms is supported on the right side by a *Lion of England crowned*, and on the Left by a *Red Dragon*; and on the Frieze of that Monument, are carved the Arms of her paternal and maternal Descent. For which Seals see *Sandford's Genealogical History of England*.

King James VI. of that Name of Scotland, and First of England, only Son of Prince Henry Lord Darnly, and Mary Queen of Scotland, only Daughter and Heir of King James V. Son of King James IV. and his Queen Margaret, eldest Daughter of King Henry VII. of England and his Queen Elizabeth, Heiress and Representative of York. King James, as the only Representer and righteous Heir of the Royal Line of England, with an universal Consent and Joy, succeeded to the Throne of England, and was crowned, with

his Queen, at *Westminster*, on the 25th of *July* 1603. Upon his Accession to the Crown the Arms of *England* were considered, as was shown before, and marshalled with these of *Scotland* and *Ireland*. Upon the Face of his *Great Seal* he is represented sitting on his *Throne*, in his *Royal Robes*, with the *Great Collar* of the Order of *St. George* about his Neck, (being the First of the Kings of *England* represented with the Collar on their Seals) an *Imperial Crown* on his Head, with the *Sceptre* in his Right, and the *Monde* in his left Hand; and at the right side of the *Throne* is a *Lion seiant*, holding a *Standard* with the Arms of *Cadwalader*, the last King of the *Britains*, being *Azur*, a *Cross patee fitchie Or*, as descended from him; on the left side is an *Unicorn*, gorged with a *Coronet* and chained, in the like Posture as the *Lion*, holding with his left Foot a *Standard*, with the Arms of the *English-Saxon* Kings, being *Azur*, a *Cross flowerie between four Martlets Or*. These Ensigns were placed to show his Majesty's Descent from the Blood Royal of the *Welsh* and *English*. Over the *Throne* is the *Royal Escutcheon* quarterly, 1st, *Grand Quarter* quarterly, *France and England*; 2d, *Scotland*; 3d, *Ireland*, *Azur*, an *Irish Harp Or*, fringed *Argent*; and the 4th as the 1st; which *Escutcheon* is surrounded with the *Garter*, and ensigned with an *Imperial Crown*. King *James* was the first King of *England* that brought the *Harp* into the *Royal Atchievment* of *England*. On the *Reverse* of his *Great Seal*, he is represented on Horseback in *Armour*, holding in his Right a *Sword*, and on his Left a *Shield*, of the just now blazon'd quartered Arms, and the same on the *Caparisons* of his Horse, and below its Belly a *Grayhound currant*; the Legend round both sides of the Seal, *Jacobus Dei Gratia Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor*. Upon publick Places in *England*, the *Royal Escutcheon*, containing the above quartered Arms, was supported on the right Side by an *English Lion* crowned, and by the Left, by the *Unicorn* of *Scotland*,

Scotland, gorged with a Crown, and was also upon his Coins, with other Devises, to show the *Union* of the *Kingdoms* in his *Person*; yet these *Seals*, *Ensigns* and *Coins*, bare no Authority further than the Dominions of *England* and *Ireland*, tho' he was sometimes stiled, *Rex Magnæ Britanniae*, for his Majesty's *Seals* and *Ensigns* which bare any Authority; and his *Coins* that were current in *Scotland*, gave Precedency to the Title and Arms of that Dominion, as, *Jacobus Dei Gratia Scotiae, Angliae, Franciae, & Hiberniae Rex*; and tho' sometimes stiled, *Magnæ Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae Rex*, yet always the Arms of *Scotland* were placed in the first *Quarter*, before these of *France*, *England* and *Ireland*, and were adorned with the proper *Imperial Crown* and *Crest* of *Scotland*; and on the right side supported with the *Unicorn*, as *Plate 5. Fig. 1*. The *Scots* being then very jealous, as their Predecessors of old, of their *Ancient Sovereignty*, which had cost them so much Blood and Fatigue, and even of the very *Ensigns* and *Shadows* of it; for in the greatest Straits and Difficulties they and their Kingdom were in, with *Edward I.* of *England*, with whom it was provided, in the Agreement betwixt the *Scots* and King *Edward*, that their Queen *Margaret* of *Scotland* should marry his eldest Son Prince *Edward*, it was particularly provided, that the ancient Arms of *Scotland* should be kept entire, on the *Seals* and *Ensigns* of the Nation, and that no other Name should be there placed but that of their Queen's.

I'm afraid I have dwelt too long upon *Arms of Dominion*, and especially on those of *England*, with the Succession of its Monarchs, to shew the various Periods of the Improvement of their *Royal Ensigns*, by composing and marshalling them with those of other Dominions, till the *Union* of *Scotland* and *England*, in the Person of King *James I.* of *Great-Britain*: It would be inconvenient for me to insist any further, on the Forms of their *Seals*, being somewhat
out

out of my Road in this Place, till another Occasion, and to swell the Book far beyond the design'd Bulk; so that there be no Room for other Heads of *Marshalling*, which I have promised to treat about in my Proposals: I am therefore necessitate to leave those of *Britain* here, as also a Detail of the Seals of the Earls of *Flanders*, which I design'd to have treated of also, but for want of Room I leave them to another Opportunity, which, I hope, will not be long; but in the mean time, I shall close this Chapter with two Instances of the Earls of *Flanders*, in *marshalling* their Arms with others of Dominion.

Having given before, some Account of the ancient Arms of the Earls of *Flanders*, Chap. IV. till the *Burgundian* Race, when *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, younger Son of *John* King of *France*, was the First that quartered the Arms of *Burgundy Modern* with these of *Burgundy Ancient*, about 1363. preferring *Burgundy Modern* to *Burgundy Ancient*, because its Armorial Figures are the same with *France*, and having married *Margaret*, the Daughter and Heir of *Ludovick* Earl of *Flanders*; he dimidiated his Arms with these of his Wife, of which before, Plate 2. Fig. 2.

Their Son and Heir *John*, tonamed *Intrepidus*, carried his Father's quartered Arms, and placed these of his Mother, as Heiress of *Flanders*, in an Inescutcheon over them, in the Year 1404. and his Son and Successor *Philip* the Good, when he succeeded to the Territories of *Brabant* and *Limburg*, by the Death of his Aunt *Margaret*, he added the Arms of these Territories to the former ones, by *marshalling* them thus; Quarterly, *Burgundy Modern*, *Azur*, three *Flower-de-lises* *Or*, within a Border gobonated *Argent* and *Azur*. 2d, *Burgundy Ancient*, *Bendy* of six Pieces *Azur* and *Or*, within a Border *Gules*, impaled with *Sable*, a *Lion rampant* *Or*, armed and languid *Gules*, for *Brabant*. 3d, *Burgundy Ancient*, again impaled with *Limburg*, *Argent*, a *Lion rampant* *Gules*, crowned and armed *Or*, and languid *Azur*,

Azur, with a double Tail in Saltier. The 4th Quarter as the 1st, and over all, by way of *Surtout*, the Escutcheon of *Flanders*, viz. *Or, a Lion rampant Sable.* His Son again, *Charles the Bold*, Earl of *Flanders*, and Duke of *Burgundy*, carried, those as his Father, upon his *Shield*; *Surcoat*, and *Caparisons* of his Horse, as by his Seals given us by *Olivarius Vredius*, *De Sigillis Comitum Flandriæ.* *Charles of Burgundy*, was the first that surrounded his Escutcheon of Arms with the *Collar of the Golden Fleece*, and in Imitation of him, as Sovereign of the Order, the other Knights-Companions did the same. His Father *Philip*, placed the *Collar of the Order* before that about the Necks of his *Lions*, the Supporter of his Escutcheon.

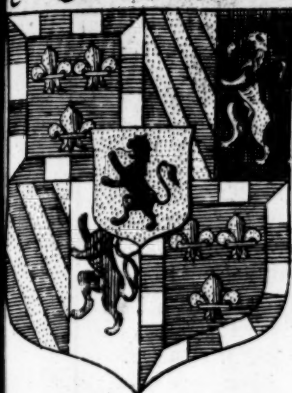
On their Seals also were placed other collateral lesser Shields, with the Arms of other Territories, round the Atchievment above Blazoned; which collateral Arms, were afterwards, by their Successors, marshalled with those in the Great Atchievment, after another Manner than the three former Ways of Marshalling, given by me before, viz. *Simple Quartering*, *Quartering*, and *Counter-quartering*: So that I forbear to insist here upon other Methods of Marshalling than these above, till I proceed to treat of the other Causes of *Quartering Arms in one Shield.*

CHAP. XV.

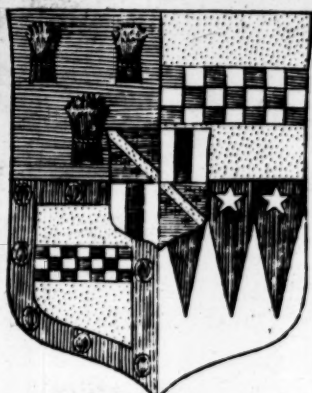
Of Feudal Arms, or Arms of Dignities.

BY these, I understand such *Figures*, which seem to be annexed to *dignify'd Feus*, such as Dukedoms, Marquisates, Earldoms, and Great Lordships, which their Possessors carried to show their Dignities, in Imitation of Sovereigns, who were in use to display the *Ensigns* of their Dominions.

Lawyers tell us, there were of old *Noble Feus*, which Nobilitate their Possessors, tho' *Ignoble*, as *Bartolus, Lib. 1. Cod. De Dignitate*; and *Segion*, in his Treatise, *De Regno Italico, Lib. 7.* tells us, That about the Year of God 937. the Emperor *Otto* brought in a Custom to *Italy*, by which the *Ignoble* became *Noble*, by possessing *Noble Feus*, and had Right to carry Arms; but still this was to be thought to be done with the special Consent of the Sovereign, and is so understood by the Laws and Customs of other Countries, where none could purchase a *dignify'd Feu*, who were not *Noble* by Descent, or by Patent. *Joannes Gallus* tells us, That it was so decided in *France* in the Year 1282. And the anonymous Author of *Observationes Genealogicae, Lib. 1. Cap. 39.* tells us, That by the Custom of *Flanders*, and other Countries, tho' *Noble Feus* be alienable by their ancient Possessors, to Strangers, the Dignity cannot pass
to



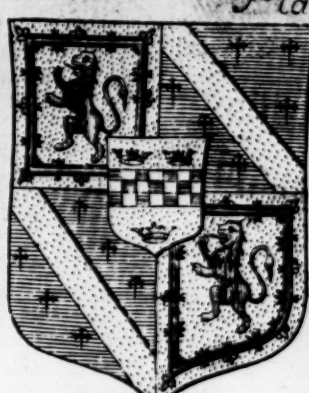
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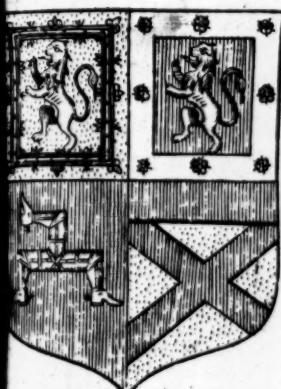
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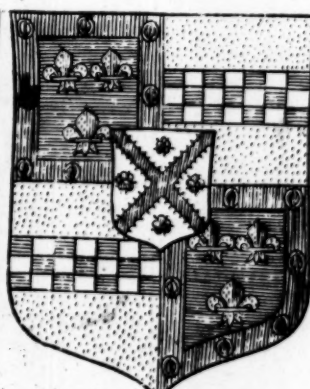
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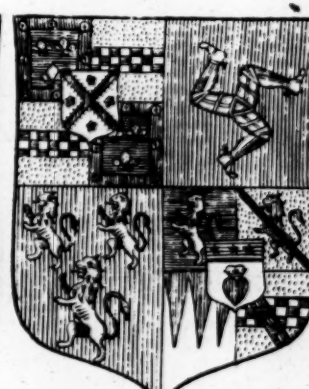
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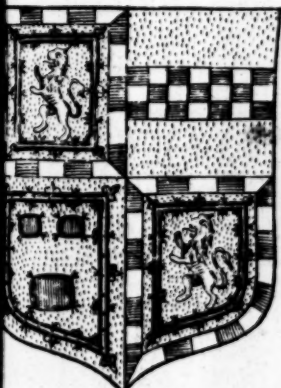
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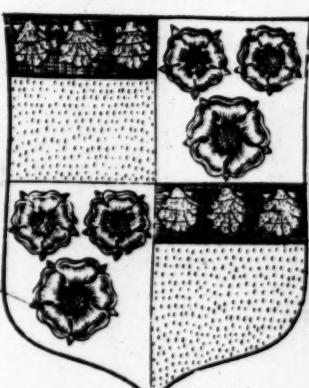
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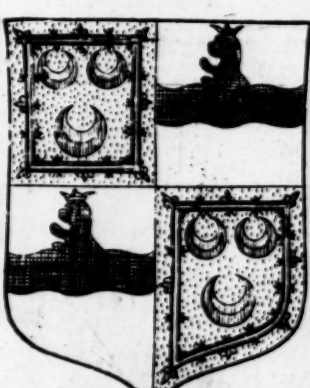
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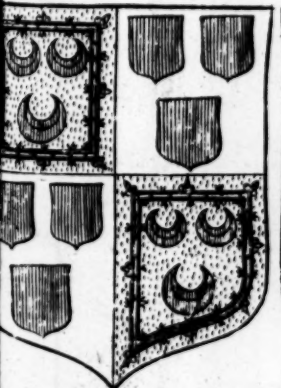
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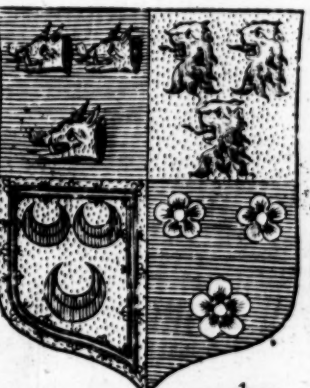
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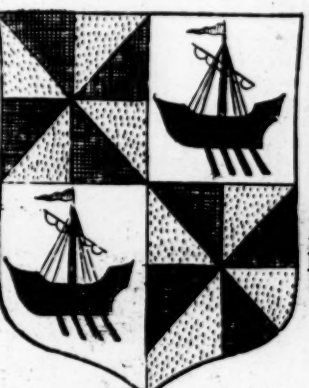
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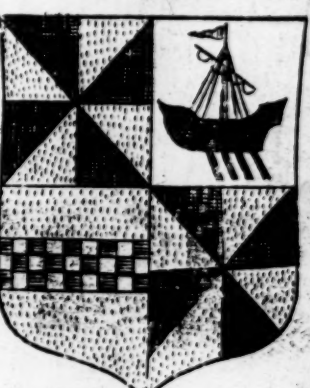
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14 Ar^d Burden

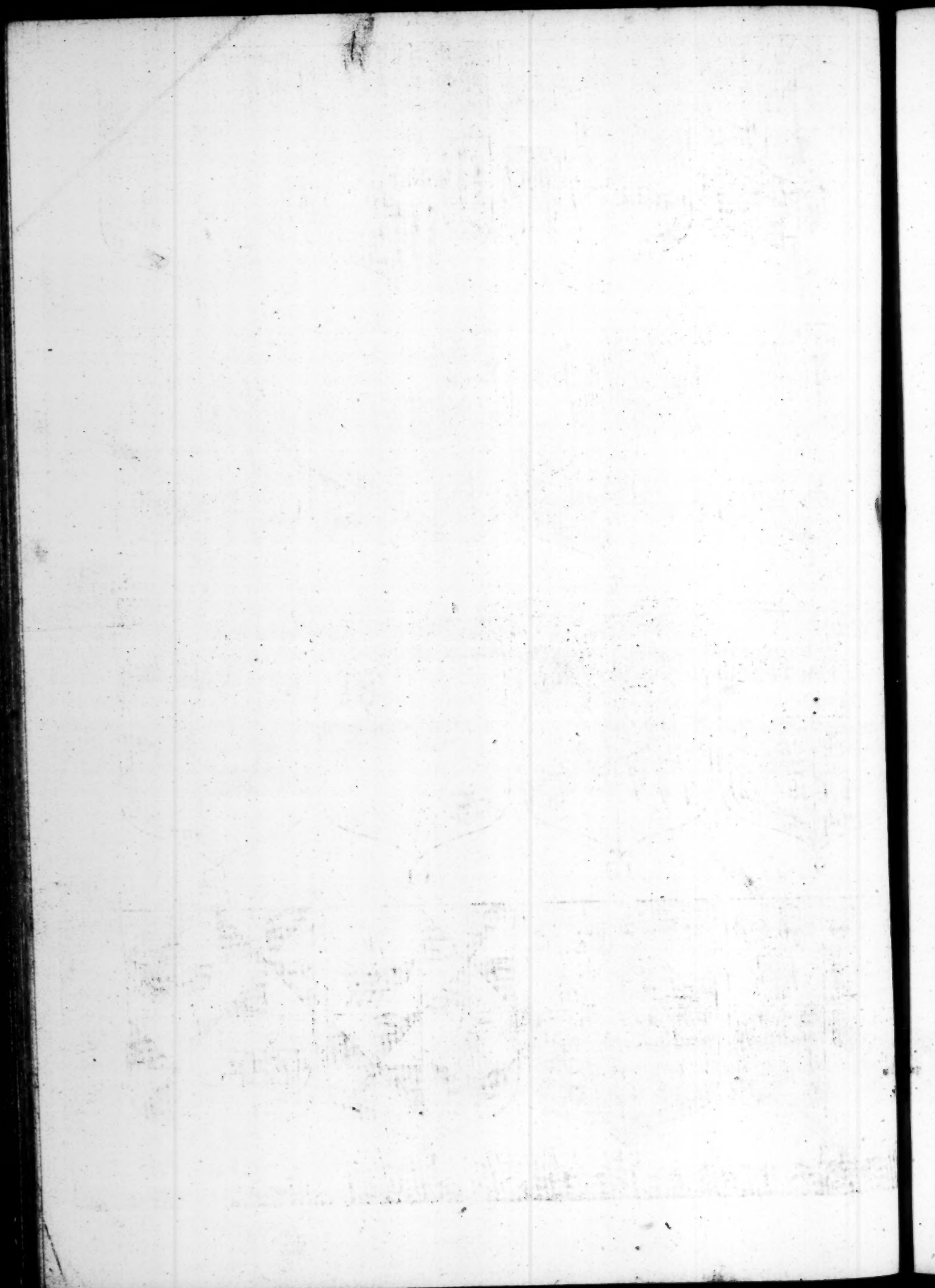


15 Sculp



16

Ar^d Burden Sculp



to them, but returns to the Sovereign, and the same holds in *Britain*, that these who acquire Noble Feus, the Dignity of them must be granted by the Sovereign, without which Grant, the Purchasers cannot use the Arms of these Noble Feus.

Feudal Arms, in my humble Opinion, were originally, either these, that were granted by Sovereigns, upon the Erection of *Dignified Feus*; or the proper Arms of the old Possessors, which by a long Continuance, seem'd to be annexed to the Feus, as in *France*, *Guien* an Appanage of the Sons of *France*; the Dukedoms of *Burgundy* Ancient and Modern, the Counties of *Vermandois*, *Dreux*, *Evereux*, *Aubigny*, &c. which have for Arms annexed to them those of their ancient Possessors, the younger Sons of *France*, who failing by want of Issue or otherwise, their Successors, into such Noble Feus, tho' Strangers, marshalled the Arms of those Feus with their own, by the Favour of the Sovereign, as by the following Examples of some of our *Scots* Families, which have been honoured with Noble Feus in *France*, and who have marshalled the Arms of these Feus, with their own, meerly upon the Account of the Dignity.

Most of our ancient Earldoms, and some of our old Lordships, have as it were Coats of Arms annexed to them, which were either those granted upon the Erection of them into Noble Feus, or those of the ancient Possessors, which by the Favour of the Sovereign, are transmitted, with the Dignity of the Feud to other different Families, who by modern Practice, quarter the Arms of these Dignities conferred on them, with their own Arms, meerly as *Feudal* ones, and not upon the Account of *Descent* or *Alliance* with the ancient Possessors of these dignified Feus, nor upon the Account of *special Concession*, *Patronage*, or otherwise, but only as invested in these *Noble Feus*, so that we will meet with distinct Families carrying one Coat of Arms, but upon different Accounts, as by the following Instances.

The Arms of the numerous and once with us powerful Name of *Cuning*, were *Azur, three Garbs Or*, the most eminent Family of the Name was dignified with the Earldom of *Buchan*, which noble Family came to a Period in the Reign of *Robert the Bruce*, upon the Account of their Rebellion, in adhering to the Interest of *England*, their Arms became the Feudal ones of the Earldome of *Buchan*, to several different Families, who were honoured with that Dignity afterwards.

The first that I have found to carry them as such, was *Alexander Steuart* Fourth Son of King *Robert II.* who was created Earl of *Buchan* by his Father, the first Year of his Reign, and for which (by our old Books of Blazons) he carried quarterly first and fourth *Steuart*, 2. and 3. *Azur, three Garbs Or*, for the Feudal Arms of *Buchan*; after his Death, having no lawful Issue, that Dignity returned again to the Crown; afterwards King *Robert III.* invested *John Steuart*, second Son to *Robert Duke of Albany*, Earl of *Fife* and *Monteith*, in the Earldom of *Buchan*, who carried *Steuart*, quartered with the Feudal Arms of *Buchan*, of whom before, Chap. 3. Page 45. his Arms, Plate 1. Fig. 9.

Afterwards King *James I.* bestowed that Earldom on *George Dumbar*, the forfeited Earl of *March*, but what he carried I cannot learn, for he and his Family was not fond of it in Place of the Earldom of *March*: His Son *Patrick* being a Gentleman of the King's Bed-chamber, was cut off with the King, by the notorious Murderers, and this *Patrick* was the last lineal Heir-male of the Noble and Ancient Family of the Earls of *March*.

George Lord Seaton, in Right of his Wife *Jean Steuart*, only Daughter and Heiress of *John Earl of Buchan*, and as Heir to his Mother-----*Dumbar*, Sister and Heir to *Patrick Dumbar* last Earl of *March* and *Buchan*, renewed his Pretensions to the Earldom of *Buchan* in the Reign of
King

King *James II.* and quartered the Arms of *Buchan* with his own, notwithstanding that Earldom was annexed to the Crown, and he and his Lady, for the Disappointment had Forty Pound Sterling (a great Sum in these Days) allowed them yearly out of the Exchequer, but their Issue continue still to maintain the Arms of *Buchan*, as Arms of Pretension to the same, notwithstanding others were honoured with that Dignity.

King *James II.* bestowed that Earldom upon his Uterine Brother *James Steuart*, second Son to *James Steuart*, called the *Black Knight of Lorn*, and his Lady *Jean Beaufort*, Queen Dowager of King *James I.* *James Earl of Buchan*, married *Margaret* Daughter and Heiress of *Ogilvie of Auchterhouse*, with her he had Sir *Alexander Earl of Buchan*, and Lord *Auchterhouse*, who carried, as in our old Books of Blazons, quarterly 1. and 4. Or, a Fess chequee Azur and Argent 2. and 3. Azur, three Garbs Or, for the Earldom of *Buchan*; but the *German Im-hoff*, upon what Reason I know not, speaking of this Family, makes the Fess-chequee Argent and Sable, and accompanies it with three Wolves Heads erased Gules; *Alexander Earl of Buchan's* Grand-son *John Master of Buchan*, who was killed at the Battel of *Pinky*, his Estate and Dignity came to *Christian* his Daughter and sole Heir, who was married to *Robert Douglass*, Son of *William Douglass of Lochleven*, a younger Brother of *William Earl of Morton*, their Son was *James Douglass Earl of Buchan*, who carried quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Douglass of Lochleven*, Argent, three Piles issuing from the chief Gules, charged with two Stars; 2d, Azur, three Garbs Or, for the Earldom of *Buchan*; and 3d, Or, a Fess chequee Azur and Argent, for *Stewart*. And he having but one Daughter *Mary*, his Heir, who was Wife to *James Erskin*, eldest Son of *John Earl of Mar*, by his second Lady *Mary Stewart*, Daughter of *Esmy Duke of Lennox*; *James Erskin*, in his Wife's Right, was Earl of *Buchan*, and their Son and Grand-

son Earls of *Buchan*, carried quarterly, 1st, *Buchan*; 2d, *Stewart*; 3d, *Stewart of Lennox*, upon the account of his Mother; and 4th, *Douglass of Lochleven*, upon the account of his Wife, as just now blazoned; and over all, by way of an *Inescutcheon*, the Arms of *Mar* and *Erskin* quarterly, his own paternal Arms, as in our ancient illuminate Books of *Blazon*, in the Custody of Mr. *Frazer Ross-Herauld*, as *Plate 7. Fig. 2.* So that there are here both *Feudal Coats*, and *Coats of Alliance and Descent*, the Issue of this Family failing.

David Erskin, eldest Son of *Lord Cardross*, whose Progenitor was *Henry*, immediate younger Brother of *James Erskin* Earl of *Buchan*, by his Wife *Mary Douglass*, Heiress of the Earldom. *David*, upon his Application to the first Parliament after the *Revolution*, was declared Earl of *Buchan*, and sat as a Peer there, and took his Place accordingly; whose Blazon I have given fully, in my *Essay on additional Figures and Marks of Cadency*. Pag. 227.

The old Earls of *Athol*, carry'd *Pally of six, Argent and Sable*. This Noble Family, for want of Issue-male or otherwise, came to the *Cummings*, and upon their Forfeiture, came to the Crown. *Robert II.* conferred that Earldom upon *Walter Stewart* his second Son, by his Queen *Eupham Ross*; he was forfeited as one of the Murderers of King *James I.* and that Earldom was again annexed to the Crown.

King *James II.* bestow'd that Earldom upon his uterine Brother *John Stewart*, eldest Son of Sir *James Stewart* the *Black Knight of Lorn*, and *Jean* Queen-dowager. *John* Earl of *Athol* was Lieutenant to King *James III.* he defeat the Rebel *Mackdonald* Lord of the *Isles*, and brought him to Submission, for which he got the Motto, *Furth Fortune and fill the Fetters*. His Armorial Bearing was, quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Stewart*; 2d and 3d, *Pally of six, Argent and Sable*, for the Title of *Athol*. The fifth Earl in Descent
from

from him was, *John Stewart* Earl of *Athol*, who left behind him two Daughters, the eldest *Dorothea*, who married *William Murray* Earl of *Tullibardin*, of whom is lineally descended the present Duke of *Athol*, who carries quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Azur*, three Stars *Argent*, within a double Tressure counterflowered *Or*, for *Murray*; 2d and 3d, *Pallee* of six, *Argent* and *Sable*, for *Athol*, quartered with a Fess chequee *Azur* and *Argent*, for *Stewart*; 3d as 2d. Plate 6. Fig. 3.

The old Earls of *Mar*, had for Arms, *Azur*, a Bend betwixt six cross Croflets fitched *Or*, which became the Feudal ones to other Families, who were honoured with the Earldom of *Mar*. Sir *Robert Erskin* of That-ilk, pretended Right to the Earldom of *Mar* by his maternal Descent, and carried the Arms of *Mar*, as Arms of Alliance and of Pretension to that Earldom for some Time, the same way as *Seton* Earl of *Winton* pretends to *Buchan*: But the Family of *Erskin* was at last honoured with that Earldom. Plate 7. Fig. 1.

King *James II.* bestow'd that Earldom on his third Son *John Stewart*, who was Earl of *Mar*, and Lord *Garrioch*: He died without Issue; and King *James III.* created his third Son, *John* Earl of *Mar*, who died without Issue. The Arms of these two Earls, as I have found them illuminate in our old Books of *Blazons*, were quarterly 1st and 4th, the Arms of *Scotland*, as Sons of the Royal Family; 2d and 3d, the Arms of the Earldom of *Mar*; and over all, an Inescutcheon, the Arms of *Garrioch*; viz. *Or*, a Fess chequee *Azur* and *Argent*, betwixt three Ducal Crowns *Gules*. The same carried by *Alexander* Earl of *Mar*, as in Plate 2. Fig. 14.

John Lord Erskin, was, upon account of his former Pretension, honoured with the Earldom of *Mar*, and its ancient Precedency; and by *Queen Mary* confirmed in the same by Parliament, in the Year 1567. He quarters the Arms of the Earldom of *Mar*, in the 1st and 4th Quarters of his

Atchiev-

Atchievment, before his Paternal, *Argent, a pale Sable*, and does so continue. *Plate 7. Fig. 1.*

The Arms of the old Earls of March, of the Sirname of *Dumbar*, became the *Feudal Arms* of that Earldom to other Families, that were honoured with that Dignity. After it was annexed to the Crown by King *Robert III.* upon the Forfeiture of *George Dumbar* Earl of March, King *James II.* created *Alexander*, his second Son, Duke of *Albany*, Earl of March, Lord of *Annandale* and of the *Isle of Man*; upon which Account, he carried the Arms of those Dignities quarterly, 1st, the Arms of *Scotland* entire; 2d, *Gules, a Lion rampant Argent, within a Border of the last, charged with eight Roses of the first*, for the Earldom of March; 3d, *Gules, three Legs of a Man armed proper, conjoin'd in the Centre, at the upper Parts of the Thighs, flexed in Triangle, garnished and spurred Or*, the Arms of the *Isle of Man*. 4th, *Or, a Saltier and chief Gules*, the Feudal Arms of the Lordship of *Annandale*; [*Plate 6. Fig. 5.*] which Arms were on his Seals, and are still to be seen on the College Church of *Edinburgh*, of which he was a Benefactor. This Duke was twice married, first to *Catharine Sinclair*, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Orkney*; she bare to him a Son *Alexander*, who married *Margaret*, Daughter of the Lord *Crichton*, and had a Daughter, married to *David* Lord *Drummond*. *Alexander* Duke of *Albany*, Earl of March, &c. after his Marriage entred into Religious Orders, was Abbot of *Inchaffry* and *Scoon*, and after Bishop of *Murray*; he resign'd his Temporal Honours in favours of his younger Brother *John* Duke of *Albany*, Son of the foresaid *Alexander* Duke of *Albany* by his second Wife, a Daughter of the House of *Bologn*: This *John* Duke of *Albany*, Earl of March, Lord *Annandale*, and of the *Isle of Man*, Count of *Bologn*, and Count of *Auvergn*, he was Governour of *Scotland* for several Years in the Minority of King *James V.* he carried on his Seals of Arms, those of his Father before blazoned. I have

have seen a large Piece of Gold of his, (in the Hands of *Archibald Seton of Touch*) coined in the Year 1524. upon the one side is an *Eagle display'd and diadematee*, and below it an *Escutcheon* quarterly of the above Arms, surrounded with a *Collar of St. Michael*, ensigned with a *Ducal Crown*, and the Legend round, *Sub Umbra tuarum*, relative to the *Eagle*; on the other side of this Coin, is a large *triangular Shield*, with his Arms quarterly, as before, impaled with the Arms of his Dutcheſs *Anne De la Tour and Auvergne*, quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Semie of France*, a *Tower*, for the Count *De la Tour*; 2d and 3d, *Argent, a Gonfannon*, i. e. the Banner of the Church, for the County of *Auvergn*; over all an *Inescutcheon* charged with *three Torteaux*, for *Bologna*; which Shield of Arms was ensigned with a *Ducal Crown*. This Duke died without Issue, and his Dignities returned to the Crown, and these of *March and Man*, with their Arms, were given afterwards to honour the Family of *Stewart of Lennox*, from which were descended the Monarchs of *Great-Britain*. Upon which Account, I shall here add a succinct genealogical Deduction of the Family, with a Detail of their Honours and Arms.

The First of the Family of *Darnly and Crocston*, Ancestors of the Duke of *Lennox*, was descended of *Robert Stewart*, second Son of *Walter*, second of that Name, High Steward of *Scotland*, in the Reign of *Alexander III.* who got from his Father the Lordship of *Torboltoun*, in the Shire of *Air*, and by marrying with the Heirs of *Robert de Croc de Crocston*, these Lands and others were added to thir former ones. This *Robert de Croc*, in some old Painting, carried for Arms, *Gules, three Buckles Or*, as I'm informed. The Family of *Darnly* carried for Arms, *Or, a Fess chequee Argent and Sable*, (and not *Azur*) to difference themselves, as *Cadets* from the principal Stem; which *Jacob Imhoff* takes notice of in his *Blazons* of that Family, of which by and by.

Mr.

Mr. David Simpson Historiographer, in his genealogical Account of the illustrious Family of *Stewart*, will have the First of the Family of *Darnly* to be one *Alan Stewart*, second Son of *John Stewart* of *Buncle*, Brother to *James High Stewart* of *Scotland*, upon the account of the *Buckles* carry'd by the *Stewart* of *Buncle*, which were also used by the Family of *Darnly*, and after they were Earls and Dukes of *Lennox*, carried them on their *Border Gules*; but this Descent from *John Stewart* is too late, for the Family of *Torboltoun* was elder than that of *Stewart* of *Buncle*, and the *Buckles* carried by the Family of *Darnly* was from *Robert de Croc*, as by Mr. *Crawford*, in his *Peerage*.

Sir *John Stewart* of *Darnly* and *Croftoun*, in the Government of *Robert Duke* of *Albany*, went to *France*, with the Auxiliary Troops, with *Archbald* Earl of *Douglafs*, and *John Stewart* Earl of *Buchan*, and after their Death at the Battle of *Vernoil* in *France*, Anno. 1424. was chief Commander of the *Scots*, was made a *Marischal* of *France*, for his Merit, Anno 1426. and for his singular Parts, was sent Ambassador by King *Charles VI.* of *France*, to King *James I.* of *Scotland*, to renew the Ancient League, and negotiate a Marriage between the *Dauphin* of *France*, and *Margaret* Daughter of King *James*, which he accomplished: He was honoured by the King of *France*, with the Lordship of *Everaux*, an Appanage of the younger Sons of *France*, with its Arms, *Azur, Semee of Flower-de-lises Or, a Border Gules*, which he charged with *eight Buckles Or*. These Arms were quartered in the first place with the paternal Coat of *Stewart*. He had for his Wife *Isabel Seton*, Daughter to *William Lord Seton*, Progenitor of the Earls of *Winton*; she bare to him three Sons, *Alan*, *John*, and *Alexander Stewart* Laird of *Beilmouth*; the two eldest Sons *Alan* and *John*, were the Heads of two eminent Families in *Scotland* and *France*, who supplied one another in Succession, and carried the same Arms, with a little Variation, which I shall speak of
in

in this Detail of the Family; and first, of the second Son in France.

John Stewart, second Son of Sir John of Darnly, Marischal and Count De Everaux in France, and his Lady Isabel Seton, was honoured with the Title of Lord Aubigny there, and with the Order of St. Michael, by Lewis King of France, as Imhoff, in his *Blazonia Regum pariumque Magnæ Britanniae*, thus; *Joannes Stuartus, fixa in Gallia sede, Dominia parenti ejus a Rege Carolo sexto donata tenuit, titulum Domini d' Aubigny, Vicus est in Bituribus situs, in familiam suam intulit; a Rege Ludovico, inter equites Ordinis Sancti Michaelis, ab eo recens fundati, cooptatus.* This Lord Aubigny died 1482. and left Issue by his Wife Beatrix de Aphir, a Son, Bernard Lord Aubigny, famous General in the Neapolitan Wars, and was Viceroy of Naples, Governour of Calabria, Captain of the Guards de Corps, and honour'd with many other Titles by Lewis XII. of France. He was sent Ambassador from that King to King James IV. of Scotland, and in his Way from Edinburgh to Stirling, to meet the King, he sickned and died at Corstorphin, Anno 1508. leaving no Issue but two Daughters. He carried the same quartered Arms with the Family of Darnly in Scotland, but charged only the Border of the Feudal Arms with three Buckles, whereas Darnly charged the Border with Eight, as the curious German, Imhoff, whose Blazons of that Family I shall here add.

Stewarti de Aubigno præclaris Regno Galliae meritis propria sibi, ac maxime gloriosa pararant insignia eadem scilicet, quæ Reges Franciæ gerunt, tria Lilia aurea, in Campo Cæruleo Representantia, (the Semee of Flower-de-lises being then reduced to Three) sed discerniculi ergo, limbo rubeo fibulis tribus aureis. Ornato distincta, his Bernardus in scuto suo gentilitium Stewartorum digma, fasciam, nempe triplici tessellarum argentearum & nigrarum ductu distinctam; ita tamen, ut liliato symbolo primum locum tribuerit. Here he blazons the Fess chequee

B b

Argent

Argent and Sable, (for *Azur*) which I have observed several Branches of the Royal Family to have so carried; and he makes the *Paternal Coat* give place to the *Feudal Arms*, because of the *Figures of France*. But to proceed to the eldest Son of the Family of *Darnly* in *Scotland*.

Alan Stewart of *Darnly*, and *Lord Everaux* in *France*, elder Brother of *John Lord Aubigny*, married *Lilias Lennox*, Heiress of the Earl of *Lennox*; she bare to him *Sir John*, who was created *Lord Darnly*, by *King James II.* and by *King James III.* Earl of *Lennox*; he married *Christian*, Daughter of *Alexander* first *Lord Montgomery*, she bare *Matthew* Earl of *Lennox*, who was kill'd at the *Battle of Flodden*, with *King James IV.* a second Son, *Robert*, who succeeded his Cousin *Bernard* in the Lordship of *Aubigny* in *France*; and a third Son, *William*, Governour of *Millan*, and Captain of the *Scots Gens d'Arms* in *France*.

John Earl of *Lennox*, Son of *Matthew* Earl of *Lennox*, married *Elizabeth Hamilton* Daughter of *James* first Earl of *Arran*, and his Lady *Mary* Daughter to *King James II.* who endeavouring to rescue *James VI.* out of the Hands of the *Douglasses*, was kill'd near *Lintithgow*, leaving behind him two Sons, *Matthew* who succeeded, *John Lord Aubigny* in *France*, and a third Son *Robert*, Bishop of *Caithness*.

Matthew Earl of *Lennox*, married Lady *Margaret Douglas*, Daughter of *Archbald* Earl of *Angus*, and *Margaret* Queen-dowager of *King James IV.* of *Scotland*; she bare to Earl *Matthew* two Sons, *Henry Lord Darnly*, and *Charles Stewart*, who also was Earl of *Lennox*.

To proceed now to the Arms of this Family, being quarterly 1st and 4th, *Azur*, three *Flower-de-lises* Or, within a *Border Gules*, charged with eight *Buckles* of the second; 2d and 3d, *Stewart*; over all, by way of *Surtout*, *Argent*, a *Saltier engrailed* betwixt four *Roses*, for the *Earldom of Lennox*. Plate 6. Fig. 6.

Henry Lord Darnly, the eldest Son of *Matthew* Earl of *Lennox*, before he was married to *Mary* Queen of *Scotland*,
was

was created Duke of *Rathsay*, Earl of *Ross*, and Lord of the *Isle of Man*, had the Arms of the last two dignity'd Feus marshalled with these of his Father's Arms, and as Husband to Queen *Mary*, and Father to King *James VI.* they were impaled with the Royal Arms of *Scotland*, on many publick Places. I shall give them here as they stand illuminate on his Mother's Tomb in *Westminster*, viz. Quarterly, 1st Quarter counter-quartered *Aubigny* (or *Auveraux*) with *Stewart*, and in Surtout, *Lennox*, the Arms of his Father; 2d Quarter, the Arms of the *Isle of Man*, as before blazoned; 3d Quarter, *Gules, three Lions rampant Argent*, for the Earldom of *Ross*; and in the 4th Quarter, the Arms of *Douglas* Earl of *Angus*, being these for his Mother: Upon what Account the *English* placed them there I know not, for she was not an Heiress, but with us the 4th Quarter was as the 1st. All which are impaled with the Royal Arms of *Scotland*, supported on the Right-side with a *Wolf proper*, and on the Left by the *Unicorn* of *Scotland*, and the Shield ensign'd with an Imperial close Crown.

Charles Stewart, 2d Son of *Matthew* Earl of *Lennox*, was Earl of *Lennox* and *March*; he had no Issue but a Daughter *Arrabella*, who was married to *William Seymour* Marquis of *Hartford*: She died Prisoner in the Tower of *London*, without Issue, by the Severity of Queen *Elizabeth*.

The Estate and Dignities of the Earldoms of *Lennox* and *March*, devolved by Right of Succession on his Uncle *Robert* Bishop of *Caithness*; both he and his Nephew *Charles*, carried quarterly, 1st, *Aubigny*; 2d, *Stewart*; 3d, The Arms of the Earldom of *March*, as Feudal ones, of which before, [Plate 6. Fig. 5.] and 4th as the 1st, over all, in Surtout, the Arms of the Earldom of *Lennox*. This Earl *Robert*, resigned the Earldom of *Lennox* into the King's Hands *ad remanentiam*, who confirmed the Earldom of *March* to him; but he died soon after without any Issue, and that Earldom returned also to the Crown.

King James VI. conferred the Earldom of *Lennox* upon his Cousin *Esme Stewart*, Lord *Aubigny* in *France*, Son and Heir of *John* Lord *Aubigny* before-mentioned, Brother of *Matthew* Earl of *Lennox*, Grandfather of King James VI. *Esme* was High Chancellor of *Scotland*, and created Duke of *Lennox*, and carried for Arms, as *Fig. 6.* He married *Catharine de Balsac*, Sister to the *Sieur de Entragues*; she bare to him two Sons and as many Daughters, *Ludovick* his Successor, and *Esme* Lord *Aubigny*, *Henrieta*, married to *John Gordon* first Marquis of *Huntly*; and *Mary*, to *John* Earl of *Mar*, and had to their Husbands many Children, matched with Noble Families in *Scotland*, which is the Reason we see so frequently the Arms of *Sieur de Entragues*, quarterly, 1st, *Azur*, three *Saltiers coupes Argent*, and on a Chief *Or*, as many *Saltiers coupes* of the first; 2d, *Argent*, a fret *Sable*; 3d, *Gules*, three *Buckles Or*; 4th as the 1st, and in Surtout, *Argent*, a *Serpent* gliding in pale *Azur*, vomiting out of its Mouth a Child *Gules*: Which Arms, I say, with these of *Lennox*, are frequently to be met with on the Funeral Escutcheons of our Nobility, as Proofs or Branches of their maternal Descent from the Houses of *Huntly* and *Mar*.

The Male-line of *Esmy* Duke of *Lennox* failed in *Charles* Duke of *Lennox* and *Richmond*, who died without Issue in the Year 1672, and the Honours returned to King *Charles II.* who was served Heir to him; so that the Noble Feus, with their Arms, returned to the Crown.

Of late, the Honours and Arms of the Earldom of *March* were conferr'd upon Lord *William Douglass*, second Son to *William* Duke of *Queensberry*, Anno 1703. upon which Account, he quarters the Arms of that Earldom with his paternal ones, thus; Quarterly, first Quarter counter-quartered, 1st and 4th, *Argent*, a Man's Heart *Gules* ensign'd with an Imperial Crown proper, on a chief *Azur* three Stars of the first, for *Douglass* of *Queensberry*; 2d and 3d, *Azur*, a Bend
be-

betwixt six cross Croflets fitchee Or, for Mar, (upon the account before-mentioned, Chap. 7.) all within a Border Or, charged with a double Tressure counterflowered Gules; 2d grand Quarter, Gules, a Lion rampant Argent, within a Border of the last, charged with eight Roses of the first, for the Earldom of March; 3d grand Quarter as the 2d, and 4th as 1st. [Plate 6. Fig. 7.]

The Arms of Randolph Earls of Murray, *Argent, three Cushions within a double Tressure flowered and counterflowered with Flower-de-lises Gules*, became the Feudal Arms of that Earldom, when enjoy'd by other Families with the Title of Earl of Murray.

Archibald Douglass, Brother to James Earl of Douglass, was by King James II. created Earl of Murray, 1449, he carried quarterly 1. and 4. the above Blazon, for the Earldom of Murray, 2. and 3. the Paternal Coat of Douglass, was forfeited for his Rebellion 1455.

King James IV. bestowed that Earldom on his Natural Son James Stewart, begot on Jean Kennedy Daughter to the Earl of Cassils, he carried 1. and 4. the Arms of Scotland, bruised with a Batton Sinister, 2. and 3. *Argent three Cushions within the double Tressure Gules*, for the Earldom of Murray, he having no Sons but two Daughters, the Earldom being a Masculin Feu at that Time returned to the Crown.

Mary Queen of Scotland, conferred the Dignity of the Earldom of Murray on her Natural Brother James Stewart Prior of St. Andrews, by Letters Patent of the Date 10th February 1563, to him and his Heirs whatsoever: This Earl of Murray was Regent of Scotland, he carried the same quartered Arms, as his Predecessor in that Earldom; he was killed in the Town of Linlithgow, and left behind him only one Daughter Isobel his Heir, who married James Stewart Lord Down, who in her Right was Earl of Murray, of whom is descended the present Earl of Murray, who carries quarterly, 1. the Arms of Scotland, within a Border gabo-
nated

nated *Argent and Azur*, as descended from the Regent, 2. Or, a *Fess chequee Argent and Azur*, for *Stewart of Down*, 3. *Argent, three Cushions, within a double Tressure, counter-flowered Gules* for the Earldom of *Murray*, and the Fourth as First. Plate 6. Fig. 10.

The old Earls of *Douglafs*, upon the Practice of marshalling Arms, as I observed before, began very soon to quarter the Arms of other Families with their own, upon the Account of Descent and Dignity.

Archibald Earl of *Douglafs*, upon his being dignified with the Title of *Galloway*, carried three Coats quarterly 1. *Azur a Lion rampant Argent*, being the Feudal Arms of *Galloway*, of which before, Page 92.

And when the principal Family of *Douglafs* were sometimes honoured with other Noble Feus, as Duke of *Tourain* in *France*, and with the Lordship of *Annandale* in *Scotland*, quartered the Arms of these Dignities with their own, thus, quarterly 1. *Azur three Flower-de-lises Or*, for *Tourain*. 2. *Douglafs*. 3. *Azur three Stars Argent*, for *Murray Lord Bothwel*, 4. *Argent a Salter and chief Gules*, for the Lordship of *Annandale*, and sometimes they left out the Arms of *Galloway*, to a Branch of the Family, who were Earls of *Galloway*, and these of the Family who were Lords of *Liddisdale*, quartered the Arms of that Lordship, being *Sable a Lion rampant Argent*, with the paternal Coat of *Douglafs*, with the suitable Brisures.

William the first Earl of *Douglafs*, the Stem of many Noble Families of that Name, by his three Wives, the first *Margaret* Heiress of *Mar*, of whom *James* Earl of *Mar*, which Branch did not continue long, as before, Chap. 7. the second a Daughter of the Earl of *March*, of her came the Earls of *Douglafs* and Lords of *Galloway*, and their Branches, and by the third Wife *Margaret Stewart*, Daughter and Heir of *John Stewart* Earl of *Angus*, was their Son *George* the first of the *Douglasses* Earls of *Angus*, in Right of his

his Mother, he married Mary Daughter to King Robert III. she bore to him James Earl of Angus, who carried, as by our Books of Blazon and Seals, quarterly, 1st. *Gules a Lion rampant Argent*, for the Earldom of Angus, 2d. *Douglafs*, but the Heart not ensigned with a Crown 3d. *Or, a Fess chequee Argent and Azur surmounted of a Bend Gules charged with Buckles of the first*, for Stewart of Bunkell, 4. *Or, a Lion rampant Gules, surmounted of a bendlet Sable* for Abernethy; this Noble Family of the Earl of Angus carried sometimes the same Coats of Arms otherwise marshalled, on which various marshalling of Arms I cannot now insist, but give you the Arms of that Noble Family, as have been more constantly used, and is now carried by the Duke of Douglass, Quarterly 1. *Azur, a Lion rampant Argent* for Galloway, (if the Field were Red it would be for the Earldom of Angus) 2. *Or, a Lion rampant Gules surmounted of a Bendlet Sable*, for Abernethy 3d. *Argent three Piles issuing from the chief Gules*, for Wylbart, as I can learn and not for the Lordship of Brichen, 4. *Or, a Fess chequee Argent and Azur surmounted of a Bend Gules, charged with three Buckles of the first*, for Stewart of Bunkell, of which Family were the Stewarts Earls of Angus, over all by Way of Surtout the Arms of Douglass, the Heart ensigned with an imperial Crown. [Plate 6. Fig. 11.]

The Town and Barony of Montrose, carried Arms relative to its Name, viz. *Argent, a Rose Gules*, and from that Barony David Lord Lindsay Earl of Crawford, was honoured with the Title of Duke of Montrose, by King James III. for which he placed these Arms by Way of Surtout over his quartered Arms; this Title did not descend to his Successors, some say that Dignity was granted to him but during Life, others tell that he lost it, being forfeited in the Minority of King James IV. for continuing in Arms to revenge the Death of King James III. however that Title of honour was in the Hands of King James IV. who created the

Barony

Barony of *Montrose* into a Earldom, in Favours of *William Lord Graham* in the Year 1445, upon which he and his Successors Earls of *Montrose*, carried quarterly 1. and 4. *Argent on a chief Sable three Escolops Or*, for *Graham*, 2d and 3d *Argent, three Roses Gules*, for the Title of *Montrose*, now carried by the present Duke of *Montrose*.

The Arms of the Lordship of *Badenoch*, *Or, three Lions Heads erased Gules*, as Arms belonging to that Feu, are now quartered in the Atchievment of the Duke of *Gordon*; I shall give a short Deduction of the Descent and Arms of this Family.

Gordons of That-ilk, an ancient Family in the *Merse*, carried, *Azur, three Boars Heads coupéd Or*. About the End of the Reign of King *Robert the Bruce*, Sir *Adam Gordon*, Head of the Family, by the King's Favour, his own Merit, and marrying with the Heiress of *Strathbogy*, of the Name of *Cuning*, got great Possessions in the *North*, and were design'd Barons of *Strathbogy*; which failing in a Daughter, *Elizabeth Gordon*, she being Minor, her Ward and Marriage were in King *Robert III's* Hands, who design'd to have given her in Marriage to Sir *John Seton* Master of *Seton*, eldest Son of Sir *William Lord Seton*; but he being married privately to a Daughter of the House of *March*, she was given in Marriage by the King to his immediate younger Brother, *Alexander Seton*, (as in the Manuscript History of that Family.) There is a Charter in the *Rotula Roberti Ducis Albaniae*, granted by that Duke, in the third Year of his Government, to *Alexander Seton*, Son to Sir *William Seton* and his Wife *Elizabeth Gordon*, Daughter to the deceast Sir *Adam Gordon*, of the Lands and Baronies of *Huntly, Gordon*, and other Lands lying within the Sheriffdoms of *Berwick* and *Aberdeen*.

He had with his Lady *Elizabeth, Alexander Seton*, who succeeded, and *William Seton*, who married the Heiress of *Meldrum* of That-ilk, for which he and his Issue the *Setons*

of

of Meldrum, carried quarterly, 1st and 4th, Or, three Crescents within a double Tressure counterflowered Gules, for Seton; 2d and 3d, Argent, a Demi-Ottar issaing out of a Bar waved Sable, for Meldrum. The male Representer is Robert Seton, late Captain in the Regiment of the Scots Guards. Plate 6. Fig. 12.

Alexander, the eldest Son, kept the Sirname of Seton, and succeeded to his Father and Mother's Heritage, and carried quarterly, 1st and 4th, Seton; 2d and 3d, Gordon. He was thrice marry'd, first to Honora Keith, only Daughter of William Lord Keith, High Marischal of Scotland, and his Lady Honora Frazer, Heiress of the Lord Frazer; which Lady not being serv'd Heir to her Father Lord Frazer, Alexander Seton then Lord Gordon, caused serve her Daughter Honora Keith, his Wife, Heir to her Grandfather the Lord Frazer, and in her Right claimed all the Lord Frazer's Lands, which occasioned a litigious Plea between the Lord Keith and Lord Gordon, which could not conveniently be accommodate, till both King and Pope interposed for an Agreement; which Agreement is in the Register, called, *Appunctamentum inter Dominos de Keith & de Gordon*, of the Date the penult Day of October 1442. by which there is a Partition of the Lord Frazer's Lands, of which the Lord Gordon got with his Lady, Aboyne, Glentanouer, Glenlivet, Cluny, and other Lands too long here to insert; and tho' Honora Keith died without Issue, yet the Lands continued with the Family, and the Arms too of the Lordship of Frazer, as Feudal ones, being, Azur, five Cinquefoils in Saltier Argent, tho' but commonly represented Three now in the Atchievment.

Alexander Seton Lord Gordon, married secondly, Giles Hay, Daughter and Heiress of the Baron of Enzie, she bare to him a Son Alexander Seton, who got his Mother's Inheritance, the Lands of Touch and Tillibody, and his Father's Lands in the Mers, and was the first Baron of Touch

of the Name of *Seton*, and from him the Family continues in a lineal Succession to the present *Archbald Seton* of *Touch*. The Barons of this Family, for their Valour and Loyalty, have since King *James III.* continued *Hereditary Armour Bearers* to our Kings, and have been always in use to quarter with the paternal Arms of *Seton*, these of *Hay of Enzie*, *Argent, three Escutcheons Gules.* Plate 6. Figure 13. *Alexander Seton* Lord *Gordon*, was created Earl of *Huntly* by King *James* the Third, the 17th of April 1449. And for his third Wife had *Margaret Crichton*, Daughter to *William* Lord *Crichton* Chancellor of Scotland; she bare to him three Sons and as many Daughters: *George* who succeeded, *Alexander* the first Laird of *Abergeldy*, and *Adam* Dean of *Caithness*. These three Sons left the Surname of *Seton*, and were the first of the Family that took on the Name of *Gordon*, which their Issue continued.

Alexander Earl of *Huntly*, for defeating *Alexander* Earl of *Crawford*, a Confederate of the *Douglasses*, and relieving King *James II.* from their Assaults, was rewarded by that King with the Lordship of *Badenoch*.

George second Earl of *Huntly* Lord *Badenoch*, eldest Son of the third Marriage of *Alexander* Earl of *Huntly*, took on him the Surname of *Gordon*, and carried for Arms, quarterly, 1st, *Azur, three Boars Heads coupé Or*, for *Gordon*; 2d, *Or, three Lions Heads erased Gules*, for *Badenoch*; 3d, *Or, three Crescents within a double Tressure counterflowered Gules*, for *Seton*; 4th, *Azur, three Cinquefoils Argent*, for the Lord *Frazer*: Of this *George* second Earl of *Huntly*, is lineally descended the present Duke of *Gordon*, who carries the same Arms. Plate 6. Fig. 14.

To come to a Close of this Chapter of *Feudal Arms*, I shall only mention these of the Earldom of *Arran*, Lordship of *Lorn*, and of *Orkney* and *Caithness*, ancient Earldoms.

The Arms properly belonging to these Feus are, *Ships, Lymphads, or Boats*, the Emblems of their Inhabitants Trade

Trade, and the Sea-services which they're obliged to perform to their Sovereigns, by the *Reddendo's* of the Charters of these *Noble Feus*, as particularly that of *Lorn* of old, viz. *Unam Navim Viginti Remorum si petatur tempore Belli*, being obliged to furnish a Ship of Twenty Oars, for Sea-service in Time of War, when required.

The Arms of the Isle of *Arran*, *Argent, a Ship with its Sails thirled up Sable*. King *James III.* erected that Isle into an Earldom in Favours of *Thomas Boid*, Son of *Robert Lord Boid* High Chancellor of *Scotland*, who married *Mary* that King's Sister. Whether he quartered the Arms of *Arran* with his own I know not, for he enjoy'd that Earldom but a short Time, and died abroad. His Lady, *Mary*, the King's Sister, was remarried on *James Lord Hamilton*; she bare *James Lord Hamilton*, who obtain'd from King *James IV.* the Isle of *Arran*, and was created Earl thereof the 9th of *January 1503.* for which the Family since has been in use to quarter the Arms of *Arran*, as Feudal ones with their own. *Plate 3. Fig. 3.*

The Lordship of *Lorn's* Arms are, *Or, a Lymphad* (an old fashioned Ship with one Mast) *Sable, with Flames of Fire issuing out of the Top of the Mast, and from the fore and hinder Parts of the Ship*, as by our old Paintings and Blazons, called *St. Anthony's Fire*. This Barony belong'd anciently to one *Mackdougall*, who carry'd these Arms, and from him, by an Heirels, came to one of the Name of *Stewart*, of the Family of *Darnly*, whose Posterity were Possessors of *Lorn*, till *John Stewart* was created Lord of *Lorn* by King *James II.* 1445. and carry'd for Arms quarterly, 1st and 4th, these of *Lorn*, as above; 2d and 3d, *Stewart*, with a *Garb in chief Azur*. Lord *John* had no lawful Sons, but a natural one, *Dougal*, Predecessor of the *Stewarts* of *Apin*, and three Daughters, who shared his Estate; *Isabel Stewart*, married to *Colin Campbel* Earl of *Argyle*; *Margaret*, to Sir *John Campbel* of *Glenorchy*; the

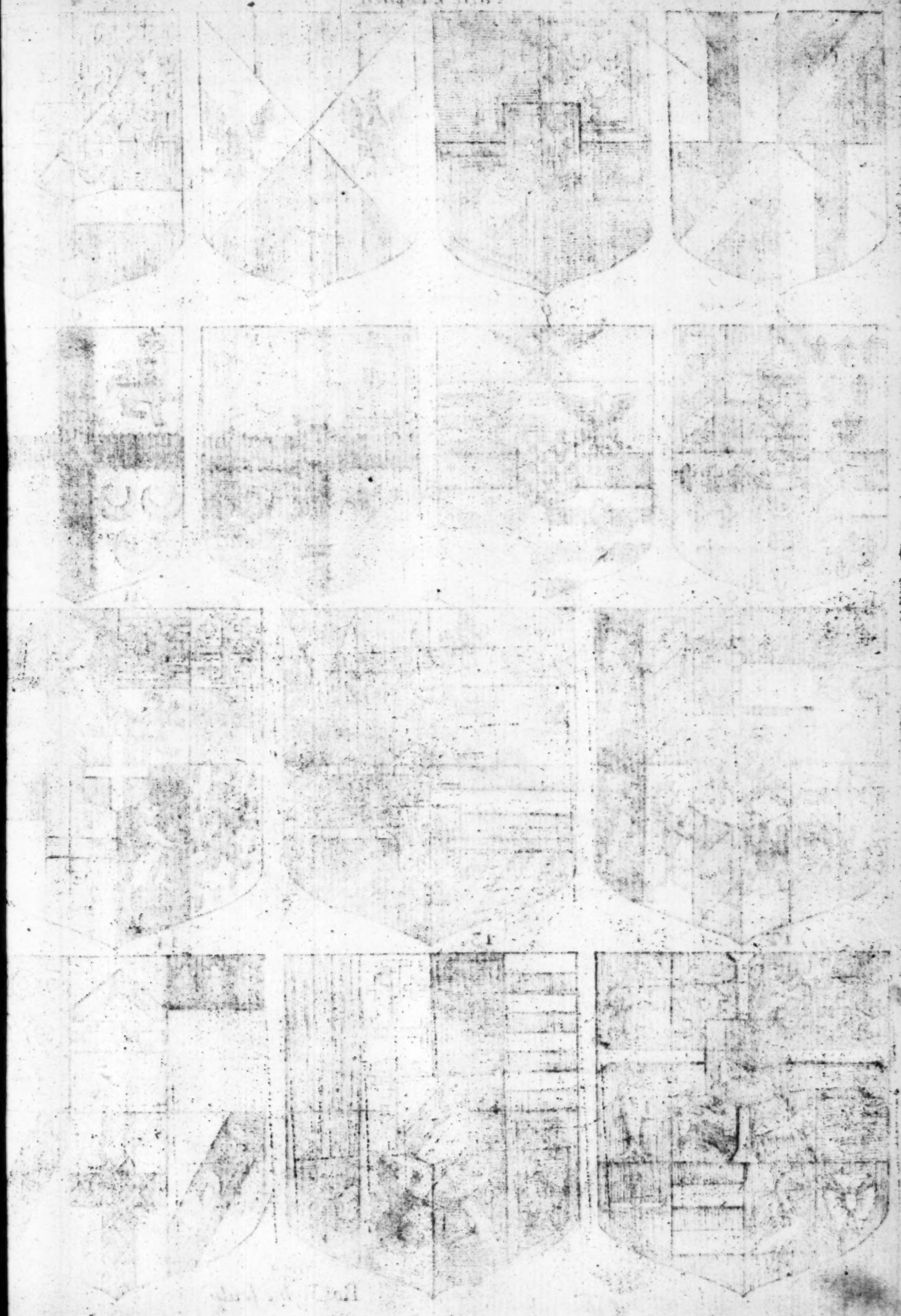
third Daughter to *Archbald Campbel*, the first of the Ancestors of the *Campbels* of *Ottar*.

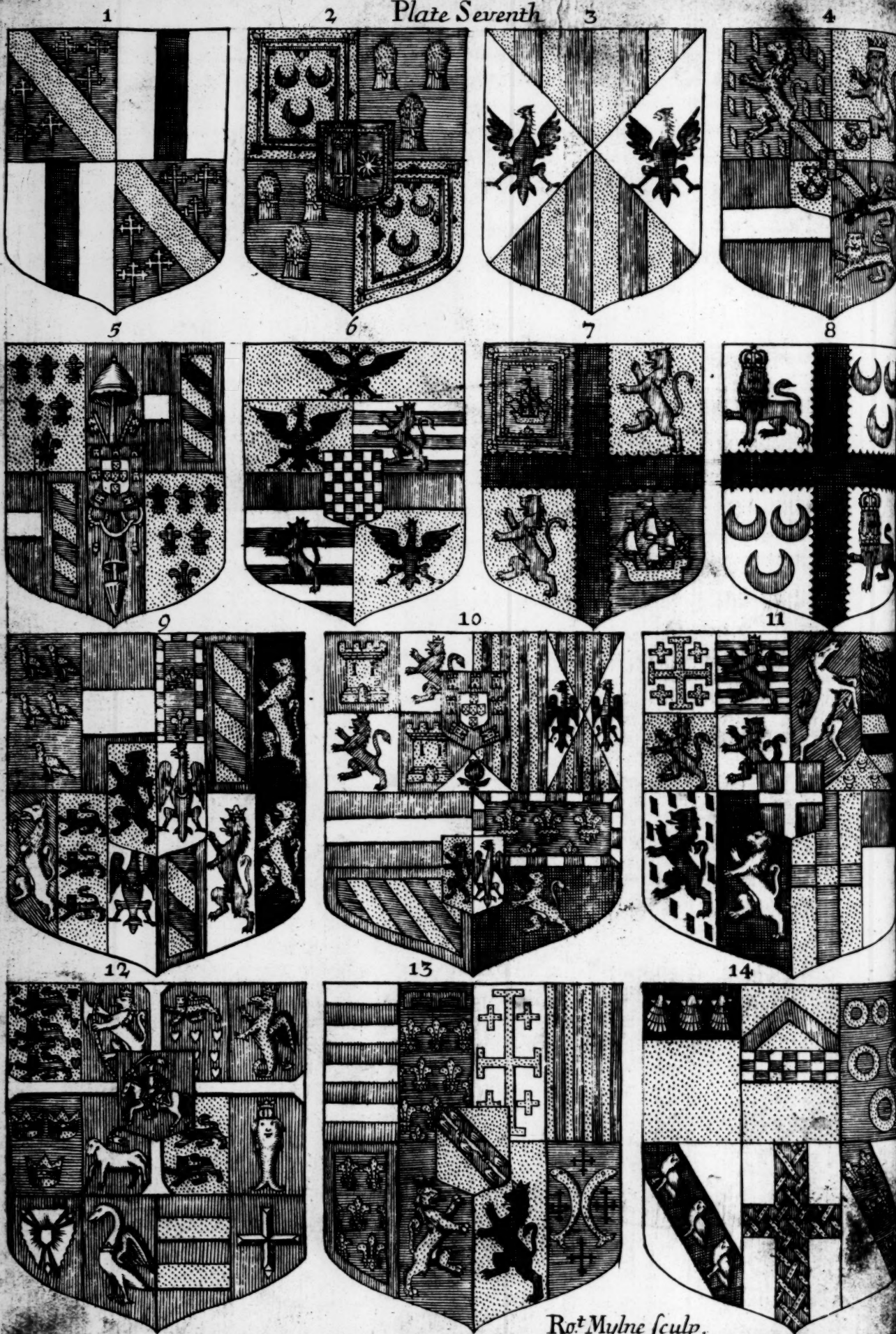
William Stewart of *Innermeath*, as Heir-male to *John Stewart* Lord *Lorn*, claimed the Lordship of *Lorn*, and accordingly as Heir-male, was seised in the Lordship, 21st of *March* 1469. and in the Month of *November* the same Year, resigned that Lordship in King *James III's* Hands, in Favours of *Colin* Earl of *Argyle*, for which the Earl gave him other Lands, and he was created Lord *Innermeath*.

Since which Time, the Earls of *Argyle* and Lords of *Lorn*, have quartered the Arms of the Lordship of *Lorn*, as before described (without the *Flames of Fire* issuing from the *Mast*) as Feudal Arms, with their own, thus, and carry'd by his Grace the present Duke of *Argyle*, quarterly; 1st and 4th, *Gyronnee of eight Pieces Or and Sable*, for *Campbel*; 2d and 3d, *Argent, a Lymphad (i. e. Ship) with Sails thirled up, and Oars in Action Sable*. Plate 6. Fig. 15.

Sir *John Campbel* of *Glenorchy*, who married the other Sister *Margaret*; their Issue before, and since, honoured with the Title and Dignity of Earl of *Broadalbin*, quartered the whole Bearing of *John Stewart* Lord of *Lorn*, to shew their Descent from that Family, with their paternal Arms, thus: Quarterly, 1st, *Gyronnee of eight Pieces Or and Sable*, for *Campbel*; 2d, *Argent, a Lymphad with her Sails thirled up, and Oars in Action, Sable*; 3d, *Or, a Fess chequee Azur and Argent*, for *Stewart* of *Lorn*, and the 4th Quarter as the 1st, Plate 6. Fig. 16.

Aug 2 1881





Ro^t Mylne sculp.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Arms of Pretension.

PRETENSION is another Cause of marshalling Arms in one Shield, by those who pretend a Right to Sovereign Dominions and Feudal Dignities, tho' possess'd by others.

The Kings of *Spain*. have been in use to show their Right of Pretensions to the Kingdoms of *Portugal* and *Jerusalem*, tho' in the Possession of others, not only in using their Titles in their Stiles, but on their Seals and Ensigns, to marshal the Arms of those Kingdoms with their own. Upon the same account, the Dukes of *Savoy* have quartered the Arms of the Kingdom of *Cyprus* with their own, and the *English* have not been wanting to do so with these of *France*, of which before.

Arms of Pretension, ought to be well founded, and backed with Force, to make good their Rights of Pretensions, otherwise they may be looked upon as *Arms of Usurpation*, which have occasioned much Bloodshed in *Europe*.

Christian III. King of *Denmark*, about the Year 1546. quartered the Arms of *Sweden*, viz. Azur, three Crowns Or, with his own, which gave Ground of Jealousy to the *Swedes*, to think, that the *Danes*, by usurping those Arms, pretended Right to the Kingdom of *Sweden*, as *Backmannus* says, *Tanquam insigniorum istorum usurpatione, quoque jus aliquod in Regnum Swediæ, Dani prætulerunt*; so that a bloody War

War broke out between these Nations. King *James VI.* of *Scotland* interposed for a Peace; he sent two Ambassadors for that End, *Sir Robert Anstruther*, one of his Majesty's Privy-Chamber, to *Denmark*, and *Sir James Spence of Wormiston*, to *Sweden*: These two Scots Knights brought the two Kingdoms happily to a Peace, by Four Articles. One of which relates to Arms, which I shall here set down, as in *Howe's History of England*, by which we will know upon what account these two Kingdoms carry the *three Crowns*.
The Author's Words.

“ Forasmuch as, both before, and after the Contract of
“ *Stetin*, there have been always a Dissention between those
“ Kingdoms, concerning the Arms with the three *Crowns*,
“ which the King of *Sweden* has thought to be the proper
“ and peculiar Badge or armorial Figures of *Sweden*, but
“ we (the Ambassadors) on the contrary, judge them to
“ be a Token of Union, when the Kings of *Denmark* were
“ chosen to be Kings of *Sweden*, and therefore they belong
“ of equal Right, to the Use of both Kingdoms, upon
“ which we have agreed the Controversy, upon the Condi-
“ tion, That all Dispute and Contention for these *Three*
“ *Crowns*, shall hereafter be abolished, and never to rise
“ again by the succeeding Kings of *Denmark* and *Sweden*,
“ but both of them shall have free Liberty to use and enjoy
“ perpetually, without Impediment, the said Arms of the
“ *Three Crowns*, providing that the King of *Denmark*, and
“ his Successors, by using of them, shall pretend no Right
“ or Title over the Kingdom of *Sweden*, but shall stand
“ to the Renunciation made to that Purpose, as contain'd
“ in the Articles of the Contract of *Stetin*. ”

Here, not only the Pretensions of the *Danish* Kings to *Sweden* were renounced, but the Arms of the *Three Crowns* were declared the *Badges* of the old Union of *Denmark* *Norway*, and *Sweden*.

The

The Kings of Denmark, amongst their other Reasons of pretending Right to the Superiority of the City of *Hamburg*, has one, that that City had on its publick Places anciently the Arms of *Holstein*, being a Part of his Dominion, viz. Gules, a Nettle Stalk of three Leaves expanded, and on its Middle an Escutcheon Argent, as *Beckmanus* tells us, *Inter rationes prætensionis Regum Daniæ in Civitatem Hamburgensem, una fuit quod, Folium Urticæ principum Holsatiæ insigne a tempore Christiani tertii passim urbis insignibus, in Curia portis, Sigillo publico ac Moneta, Sculpserunt*, which being the Arms of the Princes of *Holstein*, and the Kings of *Denmark*, succeeding to them, have had a Pretension to that City by Law, for Arms being fixed upon Moveables or Immoveables presume a Right of Property or Superiority to these Things, but how far that Pretension will reach I leave to Lawiers.

The *Swedes* and *Polanders* engaged in a War, upon the account of carrying the Arms of *Sweden*, which *Segismund III.* of *Sweden* used after he was deposed, and when elected King of *Poland*, marshalled with with these of *Polland*, to shew, as it were, his Right and civil Possession of *Sweden*, and natural one of *Poland*: Which was so hotly resented by the *Swedes*, that he was forced to come to an Accomodation at the Treaty of *Oliva*, in the Year 1662, where he renounced his Right to *Sweden*, its Titles and Arms, and that he should not use them in any Affairs and Letters to that Kingdom, but, as being once their King, he had Liberty to use the Title and Arms of *Sweden* in his Writs to other Foreign States, Princes, and private Persons, and that in all Time coming after his Death, the Kings of *Polland* should forbear the Titles and Arms of *Sweden*.

As the Use of *Arms of Pretension* has been troublesome, so the Omission of using such, has been no less prejudicial to some. It was objected to *Richard Duke of York*, when he claimed the Crown of *England*, as Heir to *Leonel Duke*
of

of *Clarence*, that he did not carry *Clarence* his Arms, as Heir to the Crown; he answer'd, That he might have done it, but he forbore them, as he did also the Claim to the Crown, which he miss'd at that Time; but he and his Posterity were more careful to use them afterwards.

The Dukes of *Anjou*, who were Titular Kings of *Jerusalem*, *Sicily*, *Arragon*, and *Naples*, quartered the Arms of these Dominions with their own, upon the Head of *Pretension*; and the Princes of *Orange* have been in use to do the like with the Arms of *Geneva*. Our Nobility in *Scotland* have been in use to marshal the Arms of dignify'd Feus with their own, upon account of *Right of Pretension*, as the Lords *Erskin* upon their Pretension to the Earldom of *Mar*, sometimes quartered the Arms of that Earldom with their paternal ones, long before they attained to the Possession of that Dignity, which are still quartered in the first Place before the Paternal, as *Plate 7. Fig. 1.*

Malice Graham, tho' he was deprived of the Earldom of *Strathern*, and in place of it got the Earldom of *Monteith*, yet he and his Successors Earls of *Monteith*, carried the Armorial Figures of the Earldom of *Strathern*, viz. Or, a Fess chequee Azur and Argent, and in Chief a Cheveron Gules, the Figure of *Strathern*, which he quartered with his Paternal, Argent, on a Chief Gules, three Escolops Or, as always pretending Right to that Earldom.

Sinclair Lord *Sinclair*, carries quarterly the Feudal Arms of *Orkney* and *Caithness*, with his paternal Coat in Surtout, for Arms of Pretension to these Earldoms, as being the lineal Heir-male of *William* last Earl of *Orkney*, *Zetland*, and Lord *Sinclair*.

The Ancient and Noble Family of *Seton* Earl of *Winton*, have been in a constant Use to quarter the Feudal Arms of the Earldom of *Buchan*, upon the account of Descent and Pretension to that Earldom, since the Reign of King *James II.* as lineal Heirs to *John* Earl of *Buchan* High Constable of France,

France, second Son of Robert Duke of Albany, Governour of Scotland, by Marriage and Descent from Lady Jean Stewart, only Daughter and Heir of the said John Earl of Buchan, who was Wife to George Lord Seton, Mother of George Master of Seton, who was Father of George Lord Seton, 2d of that Name, who renewed his Grandfather's Claim to the Earldom of Buchan, and the succeeding Lords of that Family have been in a constant Practice to marshal with their own, those of the Earldom of Buchan, upon the Account foresaid; as also the succeeding Noble Earls of Winton, and Lords of Seton, &c. have continued the same, with the Coat of Arms of general Concession in Surtout, and of late impaled with that of special Concession, before-mentioned, thus, as in Plate 7. Fig. 2. quarterly, 1st and 4th, the paternal Coat of Seton, Or, three Crescents within a double Tressure flowered and counterflowered, with Flower-de-lises Gules; 2d and 3d, Azur, three Garbs Or, for the Earldom of Buchan, and over all an Inescutcheon, parted per Pale, Gules and Azur, on the first, a Sword in pale proper, hilted and pomeled Or, supporting an Imperial Crown of the last,, granted by King Robert the Bruce to the Family, for their Bravery and Loyalty. On the 2d, a blazon Star of nine Points Argent, all within a double Tressure, flowered and counterflowered Or.

The Arms of George Lord Seton, one of the Knights-Companions of the ancient Order of the Thistle, are quartered with those of the Earldom of Buchan, and surrounded, as I observed before, with the Collar of that Order, with the Badge of St. Andrew pendent; which, with the Sovereigns, are to be seen finely carved on the Boxing of the Chimney of the magnificent Great Hall of the House of Seton, done in the Minority of Queen Mary, about the Year 1547. The Collar being after the same Form which King James V. used round his Arms, yet to be seen on several of his Palaces; so that the Practice of surrounding

Shields of Arms with Collars of the *Thistle*, by these Instances, was almost as soon as that in *England* of the *Garter*; for as I have observed from the *English* Heraulds, that *Henry VIII.* was the first that surrounded his Arms with the principal Ensign of the Order of the *Garter*, (who was contemporary with King *James V.*) and after, in Imitation of him, the Knights-Companions came in use to do the like.

As for the *Sword supporting the Imperial Crown*, it is to be seen carved on several Parts of the old Buildings of the House of *Seton*, and in the old Paintings of the Family, such as their genealogical Trees, and often the *Sword* is represented as a *General's Batton*, issuing out of two Hands conjoined, supporting an *ancient Imperial Crown with Rays*, within a Triangle and Circle interlaced, as a *Devise*, with the Word *Indissolubile*, and so on the *Banners*, *Standards* and *Pennons*, that were carried before *Robert Lord Seton*, when he was solemnly created Earl of *Winton*, 1601. at *Holy-rood-house*, as the Custom then was in creating of our Nobility, which with his *Robes of Creation*, and comital *Coronet of Gold*, I have frequently seen, and had in my Hands. But more of the Honours of this Noble Family at another Occasion.

And now I think, with Submission, I have fully treated of the *Causes* of marshalling many Coats of Arms in one Shield, and of the *Practice*, by *Dimidiation*, *Impalement*, *single Quartering*, *Quartering*, and *Counter-quartering*, with *Surletouts*, I shall now proceed to other Methods of *Marshalling*, as I formerly proposed, and put an End to this *Essay*.

CHAP. XVII.

Of other Methods of marshalling Arms.

I Shall proceed here to treat of other Four Ways of marshalling many Coats of Arms in one Shield, frequently used in other Countries. And these are,

1. By *Tranchee* and *Tailee* Lines. 2. By surmounting quartered Coats, not only with an *Escutcheon*, called by the *French* a *Surletout*, but with *Le-tout-du-tout*, and with other Ordinaries, as the *Pale*, *Fess*, and *Cross*, dividing the Quarters, and again surmounted with *Escutcheons*. 3. By *tiercing* and *ingrafting* of Arms, which the *French* call *Entee*. And 4. By a Division of the Shield into a Plurality of *Areas*, by many *Partees* and *Coupee Lines*. Which Four Ways, I shall speak to in Order, and exemplify them by Instances.

First then, a quartered Coat by two Lines, dividing the Shield from the right Angle in *Chief*, to the Left in *Base*, & *e contra*, from the Left to the Right, diagonally, (which Lines the *French* call, *Franchée*, *Taillée*, and the *English*, *Parted per Saltier*) into four equal conal *Quarters*, or *Areas*. Such a Disposition of Arms is not ordinary in *Britain*, yet frequent in other *European* Countries, as the well known Arms of *Sicily*, which I give for an Instance here, are so marshalled, viz. *Quarterly per Saltier*, 1st and 4th, Or, four *Pallets*

Gules, for Arragon ; 2d and 3d, *Argent*, an Eagle display'd *Sable*, beaked and membred *Gules*, for Swabia. The French say, *Escartele en Soutier* ; 1st and 4th, *D' Or*, a quatre paux de quenles, flanke d' *Argent*, a l' Aigle d' *Sable*, beique et membre de *Gules*. The Latines, as Chifletius, blazon thus, *Scutum Oblique dextrorsum & sinistrorsum sectum, in summo & imo Aureo, Palus quatergeminus miniatus*. Plate 7. Fig. 3.

There are many other Coats of Arms thus marshalled *per Saltier*, in Germany and Italy, with which I shall not trouble my Reader at this Time, but recommend the Curious to *Sylvester Petra Sancta*.

The second Way proposed of surmounting quartered Arms with *Inescutcheons*, by the French called, *Surletout*, and *Le-tout-du-tout*, of the *Inescutcheon* I have treat of before, being ordinarily after the Form of a triangular Shield ; and I have given an Example also of one, after the Form of a *Lozenge*, in the Arms of the Princes of *Massa*. Plate 4. Fig. 6.

These *Escutcheons*, or *Sur-le-touts*, as other Shields, are sometimes parted, couped and quartered, with divers Coats of Arms, and these again surmounted with another little *Escutcheon*, which the French call, *Le-tout-du-tout* ; and after this manner are several Coats of Arms marshalled, as in the Atchievment of the Princes of Orange of the Family of *Nassau*, thus quarterly, 1st, *Azur*, Semee of *Billets*, a *Lion rampant Or*, for *Nassau* ; 2d, *Or*, a *Lion rampant guardant Gules*, crowned, langued and armed, *Azur*, for the County of *Catzellenbogen* ; 3d, *Gules*, a *Fess Argent*, for the House of *Vianden* ; 4th, *Gules*, two *Leopards Or*, langued and armed *Azur*, for *Dietz* ; over all an *Escutcheon*, by way of *Surtout*, quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Gules*, a *Bend Or*, for *Chalon* ; 2d and 3d, *Or*, a hunting Horn *Azur virolee*, and stringed *Gules*, for the Prince Palatine of Orange, which *Escutcheon* is again surmounted of another, by way of *Le-tout-*

Le-tout-du-tout, Cheque Or and Azur of nine Points, as a Coat of Pretension to Geneve, as Plate 7. Fig. 4.

As for the Ordinaries dividing the Quarters, I shall give an Instance : These of the Dukes of Modena blazoned before, and cut in Plate 3. Fig. 14. and shall here add these of the Dukes of Parma and Plaisance, thus: Quarterly 1st and 4th, Or, six Flower-de-lises Azur; 3, 2 and 1, for Faranese; 2d and 3d, Gules, a Fess Argent, for Austria Modern, impaled (the French say Parti) with Bendee of six Or and Azur within a Border Gules, for Burgundy Ancient, and dividing the Quarters, a Pale Gules, charged with a Papal Gonsanon, surmounted with two Keys, the one Or, and the other Argent, as a Badge of the Office of the High Gonsalonier of the Church, and over all an Inescutcheon by way of Surtout, the Arms of Portugal, Argent, five Inescutcheons placed cross-ways Azur, each charged with five Besants Argent, placed in Saltier and marked with a Point Sable, all within a Border Gules, charged with seven Castles Or, three in Chief, two in Flanks, and as many towards the base Point. Plate 7. Fig. 5.

As for the historical Part of this Blazon, I shall give it in short: The Territories of Parma and Plaisance, were long in the Possession of the Church till the Pontificate of Paul III. of the Family of Faranese, who made his Nephew Peter Faranese Duke of these Territories, in the Year 1545. but his Successor Octavo, second Duke, being much disquieted in the Possession by the Emperor Charles V. he was forced to marry Margaret, a natural Daughter of the Emperor, who established him in the Sovereignty of the Dukedom of Parma; and upon that account, the Dukes of that Family quarter the Arms of Austria and Burgundy. And again, Duke Octavo's Son and Heir, by marrying Mary, Daughter of Edward Son of Emmanuel King of Portugal, placed the Arms of that Kingdom by way of Surtout, as Arms of Alliance and Pretension.

The

The Princes of *Mirandola* in *Italy* have their quartered Arms divided by a *Fess*, and it again surmounted with an *Escutcheon* thus, Quarterly 1 and 4 *Or*, an *Eagle displayed Sable crowned beaked and membered of the Field* 2 and 3. *Barree of six Pieces Argent and Azur surmounted of a Lion Gules, armed langued and crowned Or*, for *Concorde*, and dividing these Quarers, a *Fess Gules surmounted of an Escutcheon* of the Arms of the Family of *Pico*, and all these again ensigned with a *Chief* of the Empire, viz. *Or*, a *double Eagle displayed Sable crowned Or*, as Arms of *Patronage* of the Empire. [Pag. 7. Fig. 6.]

As for a *Cross*, dividing the four Quarters, I shall give two Instances at Home, the first, by the *Sinclairs* Earls of *Caithness*, whose paternal Coat is *Argent a Cross ingrailed Sable*; I have shewed before, that several Noble Feus with us, that lay near the Sea, carried *Ships* or *Lymphads*, as these before of the Earldom of *Arran* and Lordship of *Lorn*, as also do the Countries of *Orkney* and *Caithness*.

Sir *Henry de Saint Clare* was created Earl of *Orkney*, his Son or Grand-son *Henry de Saint Clare*, married *Giles Douglass* Daughter to *William* Lord *Nithsdale*, and his Wife *Egidia* Daughter to King *Robert II.* with whom he had the Lordship of *Nithsdale*, but his Successors exchanged it with King *James II.* for the Earldom of *Caithness*, he carried quarterly 1. *Azur a Ship within a double Tressure counter-flowered Or*, 2. *Argent a Cross ingrailed Sable*, 3. second and fourth as the first. His Successor *William* Earl of *Orkney* and Lord *Sinclair* and *Zetland*, married first *Elizabeth* Daughter to *Archibald* Earl of *Douglass*, she bore to him a Son *William*, secondly he married *Marjory* Daughter to *Alexander* Master of *Sutherland*, she bore several Children to him, *Oliver Sinclair* Laird of *Rosline*, and *William* who was afterwards Earl of *Caithness*. Their Father *William* Earl of *Orkney* was either forfeited or forced to resign that Earldom, which was annexed to the Crown. *Henry Sinclair* eldest Son of *William* before-mentioned,

mentioned, eldest Son of *William* Earl of *Orkney*, and his Wife *Elizabeth Douglass*, was created a Lord of Parliament by the Title of Lord *Sinclair* by King *James IV.* he and his Successors have been in use to carry quarterly 1. and 4. *Azur a Ship at Anchor her Oars erect in Saltier within a double Tressure counter-flowered Or,* 2 and 3. *Azur, a Ship under Sail Or,* as descended of the *Sinclairs* Earls of *Orkney* and *Caithness*, over all an *Inescutcheon Argent a Cross engrailed Sable.*

William Sinclair, second Son of *William* Earl of *Orkney* Lord *Sinclair* and *Zetland*, and his second Wife *Marjory* Daughter of the Master of *Sutherland*, was created Earl of *Caithness* by King *James III.* after the Death of *George Crighton* Earl of *Caithness*, I have seen a Charter of this Earl's (in the Hands of *William Wilson* one of the Under-Clerks of the Session, and Keeper of the Regalia of Scotland----- a true Scotsman, and a Person of great Integrity) with the Consent of his Brothers and Sisters, to their Brother *David Sinclair*, of the Lands of *Swinburgh*, in the Lordship of *Zetland*, dated at *Edinburgh* the Third of *December 1498*, to which their Seals were appended, that of *William* Earl of *Caithness*, had his Shield of Arms quarterly 1. and 4. *a Ship under Sail for Caithness* 2. and 3. *a Lion Rampant and a Cross engrail'd, dividing the Quarters*, which Shield of Arms was timbred with a *Helmet* ensigned with a *Flower-de-Lis*, for the Crest supported on the right Side by a *Griffin*, and on the left by a *Lion*, and round the Seal, *S. Willielmi Comitis Cathaniæ*, here he had not the Arms of *Orkney*, but the *Lion* for the Name of *Spar*, who are said to have been Earls of *Orkney* of old, but our Books of Blazon give for Arms to the Earls of *Caithness* Quarterly 1. *Azur a Ship at Anchor her Oars erect in Saltier within a double Tressure counter-flowered Or,* for *Orkney* 2. and 3. *Or, a Lion rampant Gules* for the Name of *Spar*; 4th, *Azur, a Ship under Sail* for the Title of *Caithness*, and
over

over all, dividing the Four Quarters, a *Cross ingrailed Sable*, for the Name of *Sinclair*, as in *Plate 7. Fig. 7.*

The other Instance is that of *Ogilvy of Boin*, who makes the *Cross ingrailed of Sinclair* divide his quartered Coats thus, 1st and 4th, *Argent, a Lion passant guardant Gules, crowned Or*, for *Ogilvy*; 2d and 3d, *Argent, three Crescents Gules*, for *Edmundston*, over all dividing the Quarters by a *Cross ingrailed Sable*, as a younger Son of *Ogilvy of Finlater*, who quarters the Arms of *Sinclair*, for marrying an Heiress of that Name. *Walter Ogilvy Laird of Boin*, married *Margaret*, second Daughter and Co-heiress of *Edmundston* of That-ilk, and got with her the Lands of *Tulliallan*, which he excambed with his Wife's Sister *Elizabeth Edmundston*, and her Husband *Patrick Blackader*, for the Thanedom of *Boin*, as in the Charter of *Excambion*, dated at *Glasgow* the 25th of *February 1484.* and confirmed by King *James III.* the same Year, of whom is lineally descended the present *Ogilvy of Boin*, who carries the above Blazon. *Plate 7. Fig. 8.*

The Third Way of multiplying many Coats of Arms in one Shield, as I have laid down, is by *Tiercing* and *Ingrafting*, by the *French, Entee & Sousletout Entee.* For suitable Examples of Arms so marshalled, I must go to foreign Nations, and especially to these of the Counts of *Flanders* and Dukes of *Burgundy*, of whom I have before spoke, and given the Arms of *Charles the Bold Duke of Burgundy*, and Earl of *Flanders.* *Plate 6. Fig. 1.*

Mary, the Daughter and Heir of *Charles the Bold*, was married to *Maximilian Archduke of Austria*, Son of the Emperor *Frederick III.* he marshalled the Arms of his Territories with these of his Wife's, thus blazoned; Quarterly, 1st, *Austria Ancient, Azur, five Larks Or*, 2, 2 and 1, *Parti*, impaled with *Austria Modern, Gules, a Fess Argent*; 2d Quarter, *Tierced in Pale*, 1st, *Burgundy Modern, Azur, three Flower-de-lises Or*, within a *Border componee Argent and Azur*; 2d, *Burgundy Ancient, Bendy of six Pieces Azur*
and

and Or, within a Border Gules; 3d, Brabant, Sable, a Lion rampant or armed, and langued Gules; (or thus, as the French say, Burgundy Modern, parti with Burgundy Ancient, repartiti with Brabant, the Figures of these Territories I have blazoned before) 3d Quarter tierced in pale, 1. Styria, Vert, a Griffon rampant Argent, without Wings, vomiting Fire; 2. Austria modern, impaled with Or, three Leopards Sable; which two make up the Arms of Corinthia, a Dukedom in Germany. 3. Carniola, a County of Noricum, Argent, an Eagle display'd, Azur, beaked and membred Gules, on his Breast a Crescent chequee of two Tracts Argent and Gules; 4. Grand-quarter tierced in pale, Burgundy Ancient, parti with Limburg, and repartiti with Brabant, and over all these Quarters an Inescutcheon, the Arms of Flanders, Or, a Lion rampant Sable, impaled with these of Tyrol, Argent an Eagle display'd Gules, crowned, beaked, and membred Or, on his Breast a Crescent flowerie of the last. Oliverius Vredius gives us the Blazon of Maximilian the Archduke of Austria, in his Treatise, *De Sigillis Comitum Flandriæ*. Plate 7. Fig. 9.

Philip the Fair, Son of Maximilian, carried the same Arms till he married Joanna, only Daughter and Heir of Ferdinand and Elizabeth King and Queen of Spain: He and his Wife were declared King and Queen of Spain, 1504. and on his Imperial Seal his Arms were thus marshalled; quarterly, 1. Grand-quarter quarterly, 1st and 4th, Castile and Leons; 2d and 3d, Leons parti with Arragon, and repartiti with Sicily Arragon, (Sicily Arragon's Arms, are Plate 7. Fig. 3.) These were the Arms of Ferdinand and Elizabeth King and Queen of Spain, Father and Mother of Joanna; these being preferred in the first Place, tho' they belonged to Joanna the Wife, in respect they are the Ensigns of more ancient and honourable Dominions than those of Philip the Husband, thus: 2d Grand-quarter quarterly, 1st, Austria Modern; 2d, Burgundy Modern; 3d, Burgundy Ancient; 4th, Brabant. These were Philip's Arms as Archduke of

E e

Austria,

Austria, and Duke of *Burgundy* : The 3d Grand-quarter as 2d, and the 4th as 1st. And over all, by way of *Sur-le-tout*, *Flanders*, parti with *Tyrol*, the Shield of Arms surrounded with the Collar of the *Golden-Fleece*, and *timbred* with two *forestanding Helmets* adorned with *Mantlings*, and ensigned with open *Crowns*, (the Crown of *Spain* was not then represented on Seals, *arched*) out of the Crown on the right Hand issued a *Castle*, the Crest of *Spain*, and out of the other Crown a *Peacock's Train*, the Crest of *Austria*, and the Supporters two *Lions*. King *Philip* used the same Shield of Arms placed on the Deck of a Ship, on his Seals which he used to append to his Commissions and Patents to the States of *Holland*.

Charles the Son of *Philip* and *Joanna*, being King of *Spain*, carried the same Arms marshalled as his Father, adorned with an *arched Crown*, in the Year 1518. Upon his Pretension to the Kingdom of *Jerusalem*, he marshalled the Arms of that Kingdom, being, *Argent*, a *Cross potent counter-potent*, betwixt four *Crosets Or*, with his own: He had his Arms otherwise marshalled than those of his Fathers before, for which see *Olivarius Vredius's* Collections; and when he came to be Emperor after the Death of his Grandfather *Maximilian*, he placed his Shield of Arms on the Breast of the Imperial double Eagle display'd.

Lest I swell the Book far beyond the designed Bulk, I must pass over the different Ways in marshalling the Arms of *Spain* with other Countries, and recommend the Curious to *Olivarius Vredius*, *De Sigillis Comitum Flandriæ*, and shall add here the Blazon of the Arms of *Philip IV.* of *Spain*, whose Form of Marshalling has most generally been used, as an Instance of *Grafted Arms*. by the *French* called *Entee en pointe*, as in Plate 7. Fig. 10. Parted per Fess (the *French* say *Coupee*) in Chief, 1st, *Castile* and *Leon* quarterly; 2d, *Arragon impaled* (Party with the *French*) with *Arragon-Sicily* (as before blazoned) grafted between the last Two, as the

the French say, *Entee en pointe*, *Argent*, a *Pomegranate Gules seeded Or*, stalked and leaved *Vert*, for *Granada* in *Spain*; over all by way of *Sur-le-tout*, the Arms of the Kingdom of *Portugal* before blazoned, as Arms of *Pretension*. And in *Base* of the Shield, quarterly, 1st, *Austria Modern*; 2d, *Burgundy Modern*; 3d, *Burgundy Ancient*; and 4th, *Brabant*, and over these Quarters another *Inescutcheon*, by way of *Surtout*, the Arms of *Flanders*, impaled with the Arms of the Marquilate of *Anvers*, being *Argent*, an *Eagle display'd Gules*. By the *Index* the Reader will be directed to the *Blazons* of those Territories, for I cannot properly repeat them so often as they occur.

For another Instance of *grafted Arms* by way of *Entee*, as the French say, I shall give these of *Charles Emmanuel*, the second Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince of *Piedmont*, which are quarterly, 1st, *Grand-quarter counter-quartered*, 1st, *Jerusalem*, (as a Coat of *Pretension* to that Kingdom) 2d, the Arms of the Country of *Lusignan*, *Barry of ten Pieces Argent and Azur*, surmounted of a *Lion Gules*, armed langued and crowned *Or*; 3d, *Or*, a *Lion rampant Gules*, for *Armenia*; 4th, *Argent*, a *Lion Gules*, with a double Tail in *Saltier*, for *Luxembourg*. These four Quarters are the Imperial Ensigns of the Kingdom of *Cyprus*, used by the Dukes of *Savoy*, as Titular Kings of *Cyprus*, since they married the Daughter of *Janus de Lusignan* King of *Cyprus*. Second *Grand-quarter*, *Gules*, a *Horse salient conturnee Argent*, (that is, turned to the Left) impaled with *Saxony*, *Barry of eight Pieces surmounted of a Cross fitch in Bend sinople*, and grafted by way of *Entee*, between these Quarters in *pointe*, the Arms of the Country of *Angria*, being, *Argent*, three *Bouterolls* (i. e. old fashioned Crampets of Swords) *Gules*. This Quarter is to show the original Descent of the Princes of *Savoy*, from the Princely Families of *Saxony Ancient* and *Modern*, and *Angria*. Third *Grand-quarter*, *Argent*, *Semiee of Billets Sable*, a *Lion of the same*, armed and

langued Gules, for Chablais, *Party with Sable a Lion Argent*, armed and *langued Gules*, for the Country of Aouste. Fourth Grand-quarter, *Five Points Or*, *Equipoles to four Azur*; (otherwise blazoned thus) *Chequee of nine Points Or and Azur*, for Geneve; *Party with Argent a chief Gules*, for Montferrat, and over all these Quarters, by way of Surtout, the Arms of Savoy, *Gules, a Cross Argent*, which some say is the Cross of St. John of Jerusalem, given to Esme of Savoy by the Knights of that Order, in Commemoration of his great Valour, in the relieving the Island of Rhodes from the Assaults of the Turks, with the Motto, *Fert*, being the Anagram of the Saying, *Fortitudo ejus Rhodem tenuit*. Plate 7. Fig. 11.

The Fourth Method proposed of marshalling Arms, by dividing the Shield into a Plurality of *Areas* or *Quarters*, by many *Party* and *Coupee Lines*, where as many Arms as are thought fit, may be regularly disposed, as on the *Areas* of a *chequer Broad*, divided by *horizontal and perpendicular Lines*.

The Princes of Germany, for the most part, marshal their many Coats of Arms after this Manner: The Dukes of Saxony, Electors in the Empire, have been in use to have their Shields of Arms by two *party Lines*, and six *coupee* ones, which make 21 *Areas*, filled with different Coats of Arms; others have their Shields divided with more *party* and *coupee Lines*, as Jacob Will. Imhoff, in his Blazons of the Atchievements of the Princes of the Empire, which I cannot here insist upon; but however I shall add one or two Examples.

The Arms of Mary of Lorrain, Daughter of Claude Duke of Guise, a Son of the Duke of Lorrain, Queen to King James V. of Scotland, and Mother of Mary Queen of Scotland, carried the Arms of Lorrain impaled with the Arms of Scotland, on several Places yet to be seen in the Kingdom, and which are excellently embossed and illuminate on a Hall in the House of Seton, being *coupee* one, *party* three, which

which make eight *Areas*. Some begin the Blazon, saying, Four Coats in *Chief*, and as many in *Base*; but that Way does not distinctly show how these are disposed, therefore others say more distinctly, *Coupee* one, *Party* three; 1st, *Barree* of eight *Pieces Argent* and *Gules*, for Hungary. 2d, *Azur*, *Semee* of *Flower-de-lises*, a *Lambel* of three *Points Gules*, for Naples. 3d, The Arms of *Jerusalem*, and the 4th, *Arragon*. These Four Sovereign Bearings, as Coats of Alliance and Pretension, are placed in the upper Part of the Shield above other Four of lesser Dignity. 5th, The Arms of *Anjou*, *Azur*, three *Flower-de-lises Or*, within a *Border Gules*. 6th, The Arms of *Guelders*, *Azur*. a *Lion conturnee Or*, armed and langued *Gules*. 7th, The Arms of *Fuliers*, *Or*, a *Lion Sable* crowned, armed and langued *Gules*, and in the eight Area, the Arms of the County *Bar*, *Azur*, *Semee* of cross *Crosetts fitched Or*, two *Bar Fishes haurient addosse* of the last; and over all, in the Centre of the Shield, by way of *Surletout*, the Arms of the Dukedom of *Lorrain*, *Or*, on a *Bend Gules*, three *Allerions Argent*. All which were impaled with these of Scotland. Plate 7. Fig. 13.

The Royal Arms in the Shield of Denmark, are marshalled by two *coupee* and three *party* Lines, dividing the Shield into Twelve Areas, or Quarters. The 1st, *Or*, *Semee* of *Hearts Gules*, three *Lions passant guardant Azur*, crowned, armed and langued of the first, for Denmark; 2d, *Gules*, a *Lion crowned Or*, holding a *Battle-ax Argent*, shafted of the 2d, for Norway; 3d, *Gules*, nine *Hearts Bar-ways*, 3, 3, and 3, a *Lion passant Or*, for Gothland; 4th, *Gules*, a *Dragon crowned Or*, for *Selavi*; 5th, *Azur*, three ancient *Crowns Or*, two and one, the Ensign of the Union of the Kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden and Norway, of which before; 6th, *Gules*, a *Lamb passant Argent*, carrying a little *Banner* marked with a *Cross* of the first, for Gothland; 7th, *Or*, two *Lions passant Azur*, for *Sleswick*; 8th, *Gules*, a *Fish erect* and crowned proper, for *Iseland*. Over these Eight Quarters.

Quarters is a *plain Cross Argent*, the ancient Ensign of the Kingdom, which King *Valdimore II.* is said to have received, marked on a red Banner from Heaven, upon his embracing the Christian Faith; and upon the Middle of this Cross is placed an *Inescutcheon, Gules, charged with a Chevalier on Horseback, armed at all Parts, brandishing a Sword Argent*, for the Country of *Dethmars.* 9th, *Gules, a Nettle of three Leaves expanded, and on its Middle an Inescutcheon Argent*, for the Country of *Holstein.* 10th, *Gules, a Swan Argent, collared with an open Crown Or*, for the Country of *Stormarie.* 11th, *Gules, two Bars Or*, for *Delmenhorst*: And the 12th, *Gules, a Cross patee Argent, fitched in Field*, for *Oldenburg.* Plate 7. Fig. 12.

This Way of marshalling Arms by many *Partee* and *Coupy Lines*, its first Practice in *England* began in the Reign of *Edward IV.* and was much followed thereafter, of which immediately; Its Use did not appear with us till after King *James VI.*'s Accession to the Crown of *England*, and that but very rare, by the Bearings of some *Engliffmen* whom he honoured with Titles of Dignity in *Scotland*, as Sir *Richard Graham* of *Netherby* in *Cumberland* Baronet, was honoured with the Dignity of Lord Viscount of *Prestoun* in *Scotland* by King *James VI.* his Shield of Arms, as in *Guillim's Display*, is Coupee one Party two, which make six *Arreas*, 1st *Or, a chief Sable charged with three Escallops of the first*, 2d *Or, a Fess checquee Azur and Argent and in Chief a Cheveron Gules*, these two are the Arms of *Graham* Earls of *Monteith*, of whom Sir *Richard* is said to be descended; 3d *Azur six Arnulets Or, 2, 2, and 1.* 4th *Argent on a bend Sable three Owls of the first* 5th *Argent a Cross Gules fretted Or*, 6th *Argent on a bend Azur six Flower-de-Lifes Or 2, 2, and 2,* [Plate 7. Fig. 14.] As also Sir *Henry Carry* Viscount of *Falkland*, he, and his Son after him *Lucius Carry*, who was one of the principal Secretaries to King *Charles I.* had their Shields divided by Four *Coupy* and Six *Partee Lines*, which make

make 34 different *Areas*, filled up with different Coats of Arms, as in Mr. *Pont's* Manuscript of Blazons of the Nobility of *Scotland*; and there also *Henry Lord Constable* of *Halfham* in the County of *Hulderness*, was by Letters Patent of King *James VI.* dated at *Richmond* in *England* the 27th July 1621 made Lord Viscount of *Dumbar* in *Scotland*, he was descended anciently of one *Constable*, who married the Daughter and Heir of *Fulk de Oray*, an *English* Baron, whose Arms (as *Sandford* observes) were these of the Name of *Constable* as descended from him, carry for their proper ones, *Barrie of six Pieces Or and Azur*, and the Viscount marshalled them as such, with others in his Shield of Arms, by Way of *Coupee* two *Partee* four, which makes 15 *Areas* the Arms of *Oyry* as their proper ones in the first Place, the other 14 following, which I cannot here add for want of Room. [*Plate 7. Fig. 10.*]

By our ancient and present Practice the Number of marshalled Arms do not exceed six or eight Quarters at most, and these are upon the warrantable Grounds and Reasons before-mentioned; the *Germans* have Twenty or Thirty different Coats, accumulate in one Shield, upon the Account of their many *Territories* and *Feus*, (besides other Reasons for marshalling other Arms) to show how many Votes they have in the Circles of the Empire, and so display the Arms of these *Feus* with their other ones: And besides the younger Sons by their Custom share with the eldest Son in the Dignity and Titles of Honour of the Family, upon which Account there is a Ground for an Accumulation of Arms.

The *French* come not that Length with the *Germans* in having so many Coats of Arms marshalled in one Shield, their *Feus* not being so many, nor so free, and the Succession of these Dignities belongs to the eldest Son and Heir, yet some will have a Plurality of them marshalled with their own Arms, upon the Reasons of marshalling in the former Chapters, and if Coats of Arms should be marshalled merely upon

upon Account of Descent from other Families by the Mother-side, who were not Heiresses nor Representatives of such Families, such a Shield with such a Coat of Arms they call a *Genealogical Pennon*, and look not upon them as proper and formal Armorial Bearings.

The *English* have many such *Genealogical Pennons* given us of Noble Families in *England*, in that Treatise of Honours Military and Civil, added to *Guillim's Display of Herauldry*, some of which are but a Heap of maternal Descents, who have no Right to carry the Arms of these Families of which their Mothers and Grand-mothers were neither Heiresses nor Representatives, and so cannot be marshalled and transmitted to Posterity as *Formal Arms*, but are look'd upon as a Piece of maternal Genealogy, the first Beginning of this Practice in *England* was in the Reign of *Edward IV.* who fell in Love with *Elizabeth Woodvill* Daughter of Sir *Richard Woodvill*, and Widow of Sir *John Gray* of *Groby*, whom he married, to aggrandise and qualify her for the Royal Ensign and Bed, she was allow'd to marshall the Arms of her maternal Descent, being more Noble than her paternal, by *Coupee* one, *Partee* two, as *Sandford* in his *Genealogical History of the Kings of England*, Pag. 385. where he gives the Arms of Queen *Elizabeth* quarterly of six Pieces, which he blazons by his marginal Notes on that Page, and says, " Thus
 " were these several Coats marshalled, the Illustrious Nobility of her maternal Descent, (and impaled in the Royal
 " Escutcheon with these of King *Edward IV.* who was the
 " first of all our Kings that married his Subject) in Imitation
 " of which many afterwards did the like, which so increased,
 " that of late some have packed near an Hundred Coats in
 " one Shield. I am of Opinion that these cannot be properly called Armorial Bearings, but *Genealogical Pennons*, or some other Structure or Piece of Genealogy. But more afterwards of *Genealogical Pennons*, Proofs and Branches of true Nobility, their proper Use and regular Disposition.

F I N I S.

A N

Alphabetical INDEX,

Explaining the Terms of HERAULDRY
in this *Essay*.

A.

ACCOLEE, is in Blazon taken in three different Senses; 1st, When two Things are join'd together, as two Shields divided at the Flanks, are said to be *Accolee*, for which see Page 62. and Plate 1. Fig. 16. 2^{dly}, *Accolee* is said of Lions, Dogs, and other Animals, which have *Collars* or *Crowns* about their Necks, as the Lion in the Arms of the Name of *Ogilvy*: The *English* ordinarily say, *Collared* or *Gorged* with an open Crown. 3^{dly}, The *French* and others, make use of the Term *Accolee*, when two *Keys*, *Battons*, *Maces*, *Swords*, &c. are joined *Salter*-ways behind the Shield.

Accompanied, or *Accompagnee*, is used in place of the *English* Word *Between*, or *Betwixt*, when the Ordinaries, as *Fess*, *Chevron*, or other oblong Things,

are placed betwixt small Figures, such as *Crescents*, *Stars*, *Buckles*, &c.

Addossee, is said of all Things that are turned Back to Back in one Shield or Quarter, having Face and Back, as two *Keys*, their Work turned out from one another, as Plate 3. Fig. 14.

Affrontee, just contrary to *Addossee*, when two Things are placed Face to Face.

Allerions, are Eagles display'd, without Beak and Feet, as in the Arms of *Lorrain*, Plate 7. Fig. 13.

Argent, i. e. Silver, or White, one of the two Metals in *Heraldry*; in *Talidouce*, blank.

Armed, is said of rapacious Creatures that have Teeth, Claws, Beaks and Talons, of different Tincture from their Bodies, as *Lions*, *Bears*, *Eagles*, &c.

Arrachee, or *Erased*, is said of Things torn off, or up, out of
F f the

The Terms of HERALDRY Explain'd.

the Ground by Force, with Targats and Roots hanging at the Things, as the Heads of Beasts plucked off by Force are said to be *Arrachee*, or *Erased*, as the Boar-heads, in Plate 3. Fig. 9. when Trees are pulled up by the Root, they are said to be *Arrachee*, or *Eradicate*.

Azur, a blue Colour, in Heraldry, and is known in Talidouce by *horizontal Hatches*, as the Field of the Fig. 12. Plate 1.

B.

B*Ar*, is a Diminutive of the *Fess*, which possesses the third middle Part of the Field horizontally; the *Bar* only the fifth or sixth Part. The *French* call it a *Fess en devise*, as that in the Arms of *Seton of Meldrum*, Plate 6. Fig. 12. There may be many *Bars* in one Coat, as Plate 3. Fig. 1. and Plate 7. Fig. 13. when the Field is fill'd equally of Pieces of Metal and Colour *Bar-ways*, then we say, *Barree* of so many Pieces, being always of an equal Number. The *French* say, *Burrulee*.

Base, is the lower Part of the Shield.

Batton, the Diminutive of the *Bendlet*, the Diminutive of the *Bend*, sometimes called a *Ribbon*, which passes from the right chief Angle of the Shield to the sinister base Angle, as

that one, which bruises the Lion of *Abernethy*, in the Arms of the Duke of *Douglafs*. If it proceed from the left chief Angle to the right base Angle, 'tis then a *Batton sinister*, a Mark of Illegitimation; and sometimes it is made short not touching the Angles, but diagonally situate from Left to Right, and called then *Batton perree*, as Plate 2. Fig. 9.

Bend, possesses the third middle Part of the Field diagonally from Right to Left, and represents the shoulder Belt, Plate 4. Fig. 1, 12, and 14. and when from Left to Right, it is a *Bend sinister*, which the *French* calls a *Bar*, and when there are more of them than one, they are call'd *Bendlets*, as Plate 2. Fig. 2. and when the Shield is filled with a Plurality of them, 'tis blazon'd, *Bendy* of so many.

Bezants, are round Pieces of Gold, and when the Field is charged with many of them, or any Figure, as the *Border*, they are said then to be *Bezantee*, as Plate 2. Fig. 1.

Billet, is a Figure square, but oblong like a Brick, as in the Arms of the Earl of *Linlithgow*, Plate 4. Fig. 1. and when the Field is filled with them 'tis said to be *Billettee*, or *Semee* of *Billets*, Plate 7. Fig. 4.

Border, goes round the Extremities of the Shield, or a Quarter

The Terms of HERALDRY Explain'd.

Quarter marshalled with other Coats of Arms, as *Plate 1. Fig. 6.* Tho' the *Border*, as I observed before, with the *English*, cedes to *Impalement*, but with the *French* and other Nations, it continues, as *Fig. 2. Plate 2.*

Bouterols, are old fashioned Crampets of Scabards of Broad-swords, *Plate 7. Fig. 11.*

Burrolee, the same with *Barry* of ten *Pieces*.

C.

C*abosed*, or *Caboched*, comes from the *French* Word *Caboch*, which signifies a Head, and is a Term used for the Heads of Beasts which show a full Face, and nothing of the Neck.

Canton, is a square Figure, much less than a Quarter, and possesseth the third Part of the Chief.

Cantoned, is said of a *Cross* and *Saltier*, when placed betwixt Figures, as the *Saltier* of *Lennox* cantoned with four *Roses*. *Plate 6. Fig. 6. and 7.*

Cartouche, is an oval Shield, with a Frame round it, used by Popes and other Churchmen.

Chaplet, is round more large than an *Annulet*, an Ornament of the Head, *Plate 3. Fig. 12.* as also counterchanged here.

Cheveron, is like a Compass half open, some say it repre-

sents a Carpenter's Square, but more generally 'tis taken to represent the Couples or Rafter of a House. *Plate 1. Fig. 11.*

Cheveronee, is said when the Field is fill'd with *Cheverons* of Metal and Colour.

Per Cheveron parted, when the Field is divided into two Halfs, by Lines, after the Position of the Cheveron, rising from the dexter and sinister Flanks, meeting in the middle of the Shield, or somewhat higher.

Chequee, is said when the Field, or any armorial Figure, are formed or filled with many square Places alternately of Metal and Colours, like the Panes of the Chess-board, and these must be at least of three Tracts. *Plate 1. Fig. 3. and 4.*

Chief, is a proper Figure in Heraldry, which possesseth the third upper Part of the Field, as in the Arms of *Douglass*, *Plate 2. Fig. 13.*

Cinquefoils, are Flowers of five Leaves.

Combatant, when two Beasts, such as Lions and Boars, are erected on their hinder Feet affronted to one another in one Coat of Arms.

Cauchee, is said of a Shield of Arms which hangs by the left chief Corner. *Plate 2. Fig. 13. and 14.*

Cotises, are two Lines drawn down by the Sides of a Bend

The Terms of HERALDRY Explain'd.

Dexter or *sinister*, or by the Side of a *Fess*.

Counterchanged, when the Field is divided by any of the partition Lines into two Tinctures of Colour and Metal, the Figures, the Charges, Counterchanges, their Tinctures, as Plate 1. Fig. 16. and Plate 3. Fig. 12.

Coupee, is one of the partition Lines which divides the Shield horizontally into two Halfs, called by us and the English, *Parted per Fess*.

Coupee, is said also of the Heads and Parts of Animals and other Things, which are cut off with a straight Line, as the Boat-heads in the Arms of the Duke of Gordon. Plate 6. Fig. 14.

Componee, or *Gobonated*, is said of Figures in Armories which is like *Chequee*, but of one Tract, and especially Borders, are often so formed, as these round the Arms of Burgundy Modern, and the Arms of Scotland, in the Shield of the Earl of Murray, in this Essay. Plate 6. Fig. 1. and 9.

Crescent, is an Half-moon with its Points upward, as these in the Arms of the Earl of Winton. Plate 7. Fig. 2.

Cross, is commonly known, being made up of a *palar* and a *traverse* Piece. But the Forms of Crosses are different, espe-

cially by the ending of their Extremities; if they be crossed again they are called *Cross-crosslets*, and if the under *palar* Part be not crossed, but sharp, they are called *Cross-crosslets fitchie*, as these in the Arms of Mar. Plate 2. Fig. 13. and 14.

Cross-patee, is when the Extremities of the Cross are patulous, broad, [Plate 3. Fig. 10.] and if the End of the *palar* Part be sharp, it is a *Cross-patee fitchie*.

Cross-formee, or *Flowrie*, is said when the Extremities of Crosses ends in three Leaves. Plate 5. Fig. 3. and 4.

Cross-pometee, when it ends in round Balls like Apples.

Cross-anchoree, when its Extremities turn back like the Velocks of an Anchor.

Cross-moline, after the same Form with the former, but always pierced in the Middle, to represent the Iron Instrument in the Nether-stone of the Mill, which beareth and guiderh the upper Millstone, an Emblem of Power and Jurisdiction.

D.

Dimidiation, see Pages 63. and 64.

Demi-coupee, or *Demi-partee*, when the Half of the Shield is parted

The Terms of HERALDRY Explain'd.

parted per Fess, or parted per Pale. Plate 2. Fig. 8. and 9.

E.

EFfray, is said of an Unicorn or Horse erected on their hinder Feet, as Plate 4. Fig. 13.

Embattled, is said of the partition Lines that are formed after the Embattlement of a Tower, as Plate 3. Fig. 16. and when any of the Ordinaries, as the Fess, Bend, Border, &c. are formed with such Lines, they are said to be *Embattled*, *Crenellee* or *Brettefsee*, which signify the same.

Engrailed, is said of crooked Lines which have their Points outward, as these which form the *Saltier engrailed* in the Arms of *Lennox*. Plate 2. Fig. 8. Plate 6. Fig. 6.

Escalop, a Clam or Cockle-shell, as in the Arms of the Duke of *Montrose*, Plate 6. Fig. 11.

Escoccheon, is a little Shield within a Shield, for which 'tis called commonly an *Inescoccheon*, as these belonging to the Name of *Hay*, Plate 4. Fig. 13. and these which surmount quartered Coats, called *Surtouts*, as Plate 3. Fig. 2. and 16.

Ermine, is a white Fur with black Spots; when two or three of them are in a Coat of Arms

they are called *Musketours*, as these two in the Cheveron of *Hamilton Earl of Haddington*, Plate 4. Fig. 4.

Erased, see *Arrachee*.

Entee, or *Graffing*, is when Arms are placed in the triangular Space between the Flanks of two other Coats of Arms, as in the Arms of the Duke of *Savoy*, and King of *Spain*, Plate 7. Fig. 13. 14.

F.

Field, is the Superficies of the Shield, always of the Tinctures and Furs in Heraldry.

Fret, is composed of a *Masle*, and interlaced with two *Battons* dexter and sinister. I have not had Occasion to shew it in this Essay, but in my former.

Frete, is said when the *Field*, or any other Figure, as the *Cross* in the Bearing of the Viscount of *Preston*, Plate 7. Fig. 14. is charged with *Battons* dexter and sinister, like a *Tirlace*.

Fusil, is a rhombular Figure more long than broad, and its upper and lower Parts more acute and sharp than the middle Parts. Womens Shields are ordinarily after this Form, as Plate 1. Fig. 15.

Fusely, is said when the Shield is filled with *Fusils*.

The Terms of HERALDRY Explain'd.

G.

Garb, a Sheaf of Corn. Plate 1. Fig. 2. and 9.

Gobonat, see *Componee*.

Gonfanon, is the Banner of the Church, and has three *Labels* or *Fanons*, i. e. Pieces of Stuff (from which its Name) hanging down. I have not had an Occasion to shew this in any of the Plates, but the *Papal Gonfanon*, which is of another Form. Plate 7. Fig. 5.

Giron, is a Conal Figure, sharp at one End and broad at the other, not unlike a Wedge. Some take it for the Gullet of a Garment.

Gironee, is said when the Field is filled with *Girons*, made by *Partee*, *Coupy*, *Tranche* and *Tailly* Lines, which divide the Shield into eight *Areas* after a Conal Form, as in the Bearing of the Surname of *Campbel*. Plate 6. Fig. 15. 16.

Gules, i. e. Red, known in *Talidouce* by perpendicular *Hatches*. Plate 1. Fig. 1.

Gutty d' Argent, is when the Field is black, *Semie* of white Drops of Water. Plate 2. Fig. 9.

H.

Haurient, is said of Fishes erected in *Pale*, as Fig. 3. Plate 13.

I.

Impaling of Arms, see Page 67.

Indentee, is said of the partition Lines formed like the Teeth of a Saw, and of these Lines which form Ordinaries, as *Sable a Chief Indentee Or.* Plate 3. Fig. 13.

Indentee double, when a Line indented divides a *Border*, or other Ordinary, in two, of different *Tinctures*, as Plate 3. Fig. 15.

Inesccheon, see *Esccheon*, and Page 71. and 97.

Issuing, is said of a Figure half seen, coming forth, or out of any of the Ordinaries, as that of the *Ottar* out of the *Bar*, in the Arms of *Seton* of *Meldrum*. Plate 6. Fig. 12.

L.

Label, or *Lambel*, by the *French*, is taken for a kind of Skerf, which young Men wore anciently about the Neck of their Helmets, (as we do now *Gravats*) with Points hanging down, when they went to the Wars, or military Exercises, with their Fathers, and by which they were distinguished from them, and has always been used as a Mark of Filiation, Plate 1. Fig. 5. of which more

The Terms of HERALDRY Explain'd.

more particularly in my Essay of *Marks of Cadency*, Page 36.

Langued, is said when the Tongue of an Animal is of a different Tincture from the Body.

Leopard, see Page 162.

Lozenge, is a rhombular Figure, that has equal Sides and unequal Angles, as the Quarry of a Glass-window placed erect Point-ways, and is not so long as the *Fusil*.

Lozengy, is said when the Field, or any other Figure, is filled with *Lozenges*.

M.

M *Artlet*, a little Bird without Beak or Feet. *Plate* 5. *Fig.* 3. and 4.

Massone, is said of Castles, Towers, and other Buildings, when the Cement is of a different Tincture from the Stones, as in the Arms of *Castile*.

Mascles, or *Macles*, are after the Form of a *Lozenge*, and voided of the Field, that is, its inner Part is evacuate, or cut out, after the Form of a *Lozenge*, as the *French* say, *Lozange ouvert en Lozange*. *Plate* 4. *Fig.* 3.

Membred, is said of the Legs of Birds, when they are of a different Tincture from the Body.

Mi-coupy, and *Mi-partee*, when

the Half of the Shield is divided *per Fess* and *per Pale*.

Mollet, represents the Revell of a Spur, being the Part of a Chevalier's Armour; 'tis always pieced in the Middle, by which it is distinguished from a Star.

N.

N *Aissant*, is said when any Animal, as a Lion, issueth out of the Middle of an Ordinary, as the *Fess*, and shows the Half of his Body, as also the Top of his Tail: He is said then to be *Naissant*, as *Plate* 1. *Fig.* 4.

Nebule, when the Partition Lines, or Ordinaries, or other Figures, are formed like Clouds.

O.

O *R*, the Metal Gold, or yellow Colour, is known in *Talidouce* by small Points, as *Plate* 1. *Fig.* 3, 4, &c.

Orle, is taken for an inward Border, so that the Field is seen within and without it; some say it is an *Escoccheon voided*, as that carry'd by the Earl of *Home*.

Orle-ways, or in *Orle*, is said when small Figures are placed in a Circle, as the *Thistles* in the Arms of the Earl of *Kintore*. *Plate* 4. *Fig.* 15.

The Terms of HERALDRY Explain'd.

P.

P*Ale*, is one of the principal Ordinaries which possesses the third middle Part of the Field perpendicularly, as that in the Bearing of the Name of *Erskin*. Plate 4. Fig. 10. Plate 7. Fig. 1.

Pallets, are the Diminutives of the *Pale*, and there may be severals of them in one Field, as in the Arms of *Arragon*, Plate 7. Fig. 9. & 10. and when the Field is filled with an equal Number of *Pallets* of Metal and Colour, 'tis said then to be *Palle fix*, or more, as in the Arms of the Earldom of *Athol*. Plate 6. Fig. 3.

Partee, is said when the Field is divided perpendicularly into two Halfs. Plate 2. Fig. 1, &c.

Parted per pale, the same with *Partee*.

Parted per pale, Mi-coupy, to the Right. Plate 2. Fig. 9.

Parted per pale, Mi-coupy, to the Left. Plate 2. Fig. 8.

Pile, is an armorial Figure frequent with the *English*, which they describe to consist of a two-fold Line formed like a Wedge, and when but one in a Field, it possesses the third part, as that in the Bearing of *Seymour Duke of Somerset*, Plate 4. Fig. 16. *Piles* are said to re-

present Stakes of Wood sharp at the End, wherewith Soldiers use to fortify their Camps, and others to drive them into the Ground, to make a sure Foundation for Buildings; when three of them are carried with us, they are said to represent the *three passion Nails* by which our Saviour suffered, as these in the Bearing of the Duke of *Douglafs*. Plate 6. Fig. 2. and 10.

Piles, are sometimes *ingrailed*. Plate 3. Fig. 2.

Pometee, when Figures, especially *Crosses*, ends with round Balls, like Apples.

Purpur, i. e. purple Colour in Heraldry, is known in *Talidouce* by diagonal Hatches from Left to Right.

Q.

Q*uartering of Arms*, see Page 87.

R.

R*ampant*, when a Lion, or any other fierce Beast, is erect on his hinder Feet, the Half of his Face, with one Eye and one Ear only seen. Plate 1. Fig. 5. and 6.

S.

The Terms of HERALDRY Explain'd.

S.

Sable, Black, is known in Talidouce by perpendicular and horizontal Hatches.

Salient, when any Beast is erected *Bend*-ways.

Saltier, may be said to be composed of the *Bend* dexter and sinister, like to St. Andrew's Cross. Plate 2. Fig. 7. and 8.

Semee, that is sown when many small Figures are irregularly disposed in a Field, as the *Flower-de-lises* in the Arms of France, before they were reduced to three. Plate 5. Fig. 8. and 9.

Sinople, the same with *Vert*, for the Colour Green, known in Talidouce by diagonal Hatches from Right to Left. Plate 3. Fig. 7.

Surcoat, a loose thin Taffeta Coat, with Arms embroidered or painted upon it, such as our Heralds now wear, which of Old military Men wore over their Armour, to distinguish themselves by their Armorial Figures in Time of Battle.

Surmounted, is when one Figure lies over another, as the *Bend* surmounting the *Fess*, in the 4th Quarter of the Duke of Douglass's Arms, Plate 6. Fig. 10. and Plate 1. Fig. 7. where the Lion surmounts the *Fess*-

chequee. The French say, *Brochantee*, for *Surmounted*. When one Figure has another placed immediately above it, and not over it, as the two Chiefs in the Arms of the Prince of Massa, Plate 4. Fig. 6. 'tis said improperly with us to be one Chief surmounted of another; but the French more properly say, *Sommee*, for the undermost Chief, having another above it, and *Soutenu*, for the uppermost Chief, in respect it is supported by another below it. John Stewart of Ardgowan, afterwards design'd of Blackhall, a Natural Son of King Robert III. carried the same Arms, after Robert Duke of Albany quartered Stewart with the Lion, as Plate 1. Fig. 8. Of whom is lineally descended Sir Archbald Stewart of Blackhall Baronet, who carries, as his Predecessors, Or, a *Fess chequee Azur and Argent*, surmounted of a Lion rampant Gules. Plate 1. Fig. 7.

T.

Tailie, is the same with *Parted per Bend sinister*, that is, when the Field, or any Figure is divided into two Halfs diagonally from Left to Right.

Tincture, is a general Term used for the Metals and Colours

H h

lours

The Terms of HERALDRY Explain'd.

hours received in Heraldry. The French for it use the Word *Emeaux*.

Tierced, is said when the Field is divided into three equal Parts, by any two of the partition Lines, viz. *Partee*, *Coupy*, *Tranchee*, *Taily*; so the Field is *Tierced in Pale*, *Fess*, *Bend dexter and sinister*. An Instance of the first, *Tierced in Pale*, in the Arms of *Maximilian Archduke of Austria*. Plate 7. Fig. 9.

Tranchee, the same with *Parted per Bend dexter*, that is, when the Field is divided into two Halfs diagonally from Right to Left.

Tressure, to speak properly in Heraldry, is the Diminutive of the *Essonier*, the Diminutive of the *Orle*, the *Tressure*, *Trica*, a Tract or broad Line, (which some say, represent Gold Gallons upon Garments) which goes round the inner Side of the Shield, and when there are two Tracts adorned with *Flower-de-lises*, without and within, 'tis then the *Double Tressure flowered and counterflowered*, which surrounds the *Lion of Scotland*. Plate 5. Fig. 11.

W.

Water Boudgets, are said to represent old fashioned Vessels of Leather, which Soldiers of old were in use to car-

ry Water in, or other Liquors, in Camps, as Plate 2. Fig. 7. and 12.

Wavy, is said when the partition Line, and these that form Ordinaries, are waved like the Waves of the Sea, as the *Bar waved* in the Arms of *Seton of Meldrum*. Plate 6. Fig. 12.

Vaire, is a Fur in Heraldry, whose Pieces are alternatively White and Blue; these Pieces are shaped like Bells, and if they be of other Tincture than White and Blue, it is called *Vaire* of such Tinctures.

Vert, the same with *Sinople*, *Green*, as before, known by diagonal Hatches from Right to Left.

Virolee, I have mention'd too, which is said, when Hunting-horns are adorned with Rings of different Tincture from the Body of the Horn. By some the Hunting-horns are called *Boucles*, and if the Strings by which they hang be of a different Tincture, they are said to be *stringed* of such Tinctures; for which our old Heralds were in use to say, *a Boucle Sahle Bendrossed Gules*.

Vol, and *Demi-vol*; the first, when two Wings are joined together, Plate 4. Fig. 16. *Demi-vol*, when but one Wing is in the Field.

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